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Right Wing Win The 1st Round

Setback For Bevan

London, July 25.
The National Executive of the Labour Party today adopted an official policy statement for the annual conference of the Party to be held at Scarborough, which, in effect, means victory of the policy of the Right-wing majority, led by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, over the Left-wing minority led by Mr. Aneurin Bevan.

The statement, discussed at a special meeting of the Executive, drew a barrage of amendments from the "Bevanite" section of the Party. Backing Mr. Bevan on the Executive were Mr. Tom Driberg, Mrs. Barbara Castle and Mr. Ian Mikardo, all Members of Parliament.

It was understood that most of the "Bevanite" amendments, which were voted upon, came from Mr. Mikardo.

But the policy statement was carried by an overwhelming majority. (Decisions of the National Executive need not be unanimous).

PLAIN SPEAKING
Quarters close to the Executive were reluctant about the meeting, which was understood to have produced much plain speaking and some warmth.

The draft was believed to include proposals on urgent problems such as the cost of living, the control of prices, and further cuts in profits and dividends. It asserted that the Government's policy on arms is right and logical in view of the present-day international situation. It is on this vital principle that there is division within the Executive.

None of the four dissident members of the Executive is likely to resign from the Committee as a result of today's meeting.

The ball is now likely to be passed to the annual meeting of the Party which will see the full force of Mr. Bevan's following in the country and in the days when the German armies first swept over France at the beginning of World War II, told Mr. Aneurin Bevan would reply on Thursday whether he would try to form a Cabinet. —United Press.

Morrison To Sign Treaty

London, July 25.
The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, told the House of Commons on Wednesday he is going to San Francisco for the Japanese peace treaty signing on Sept. 8.

The Foreign Office said he presumably will talk with Secretary of State Acheson on the trip, but said it was not known there whether they would meet only in San Francisco or in Washington as well.

Mr. Morrison made the bare announcement of his plans in the course of a full-dress foreign policy debate in Commons. —Associated Press.

Reynaud Asked To Form Govt

Paris, July 25.
President Auriol called on the pre-war premier, M. Paul Reynaud, tonight to try to end the deepening political crisis which has already left France without a government for 15 days in a period of international tension.

The President turned to M. Reynaud after the former premier, M. Georges Bidault, refused tonight to try to form a new centre coalition Cabinet to end the crisis.

M. Bidault told President Auriol his own Party was too deeply involved in the bitter fight over State aid to Church schools for him to try to put together the badly-split Centre majority. His answer came after the potential majority in the newly-elected National Assembly divided over the church school question early today in refusing to approve the Radical Socialist, M. Rene Mayer, as Premier.

M. Reynaud, 72-year-old Rightist Independent, was called to see the President as soon as M. Bidault had left. Mr. Reynaud, who was premier in the days when the German armies first swept over France at the beginning of World War II, told M. Auriol he would reply on Thursday whether he would try to form a Cabinet. —United Press.

UN TRUCE DELEGATES TO ACCEPT REDS' PROPOSAL Discussion Of Withdrawal Of Troops Will Follow Armistice Agreement

UN Advance Base Below Kaesong, July 26.
News of probable peace for Korea came half way around the world as clearing dawn broke over the embattled land on Thursday.

Word came from Washington that General Matthew Ridgway would be instructed to have United Nations negotiators assent to the Reds' compromise proposal when the tenth truce meeting convenes a few hours hence at Kaesong.

Briefing officer Brigadier General William Nuckols said there were indications that the UN capitals would approve the acceptance of the offer made by Communist General Nam Il.

It was reported that the basis of settlement was an agreement by the United Nations to place the matter of withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea high up on the agenda for the peace conference, which is scheduled to follow the completion of a cease-fire.

The Communist delegation made a final effort yesterday for an agreement to get all foreign troops out of Korea as a condition to any truce. When the ninth session convened in the morning after a four-day recess, General Nam Il opened the talks by asking his counterpart, the head of the UN delegation, Vice-Admiral C. Turner Joy, if the "newest agenda for a truce conference" proposed by the Reds have been reviewed by the United Nations. The newest agenda stipulated the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

Replying to Gen. Nam Il's question, Adm. Joy read from a prepared and type-written statement, once again repeating the UN position on troops maintenance.

Gen. Nam Il listened to the early part of Adm. Joy's statement in a rather tense attitude. Gen. Nuckols who was present said, An expression of disappointment and sort of reluctant resignation came across his face. He relaxed and smoked three cigarettes while Adm. Joy talked and the statement went through two translating processes into Chinese and Korean.

A two-hour recess followed, after which in the afternoon session, Gen. Nam introduced in written form and in three languages a compromise proposal which Washington advisers indicate have been found acceptable to the United Nations.

ALL PREPARED
It was apparent, Gen. Nuckols said in response to questioning, that Gen. Nam Il had his proposal ready in English, Korean and Chinese texts in his brief case at the time the session convened. It was evident that the Communists had anticipated that the four-day recess would not serve to soften the UN position on the matter of maintaining troops but they had hoped the ninth meeting with a hopeful question, then waited some hours before revealing that they were in effect ready to capitulate.

The long recess had obviously been used by the Reds in checking with their trio of Communist capitals—Pyeongyang, Peking and Moscow.

Despite the shortness of Thursday's scheduled half-session at Kaesong it was believed that another thorny problem would be taken up for debate, namely, the establishment of boundary lines for North and South Korea.

The proposed agenda put forth by the Reds also stipulated that the 38th Parallel would be re-established as the boundary. "Nothing is farther from General Ridgway's aim" said a high UN official to the United Press, "than to relinquish as part of the truce deal any territory of military importance now occupied by his forces."

The present battle line, while south of the parallel at the western end and in the Kaesong area is deep into Communist territory in the central and eastern sectors. —United Press.

COMPROMISE OFFER
New York, July 25.
The compromise which the Communists were reported today to have offered in the Korean cease-fire talks provided that the withdrawal of foreign troops would not be discussed until after an armistice, according to Washington reports.

Their proposal would prove acceptable to the United Nations Command, the reports stated.

Responsible information in Washington, said the reports, was that under the new Communist pact, Col. S.



BARBARA HUTTON

Lawyer Scoffs At Barbara's Divorce

Reno, July 25.
The \$100 Mexican divorce obtained by the Woolworth heiress, Barbara Hutton, last weekend from Prince Igor Troubetzkoy was described today as "about as good as last year's bull-fighting programme."

Melvin Bell, San Francisco lawyer who represents the Prince, declared the decree was invalid and said he was trying to decide which course of legal action to take to "blow it up."

The 38-year-old heiress was granted a divorce from Troubetzkoy, her fourth husband, by Mexican officials, who signed a decree based on grounds of cruelty. The Prince reportedly had demanded \$3,000,000 as the price of an unopposed divorce.

Bell commented: "This is the oddest divorce I ever heard of. Here's an American girl who lives abroad and is a Danish citizen, going to Mexico for a divorce. She gets it secretly when only her lawyers and the judge are present. This certainly beats anything that ever happened in a Reno divorce court. I'll assure you."

"ILL-ADVISED"
Bell said he had "no idea whatever" what Miss Hutton's testimony in her divorce action amounted to.

He said: "All I know is that the Mexican judge says the decree is good. In fact, it is so good he won't even let us see what it is. This divorce is about as good as the programme of last year's bullfight. If Barbara ever gets married again in any place where the Prince is, she will be just as much a bigamist as he would be if he got married again. I think she was extremely ill-adviced in this divorce. I think her lawyers should be very much concerned about the testimony she gave under oath down there. If she does remarry, she puts a lot of things in jeopardy, including Grandpa's money. This divorce just doesn't exist. She knows it and her attorneys know it and they as much as admitted it."

Bell said that after he had brushed up on some of the finer points of divorce as expounded by some of Reno's experts, he would return to San Francisco to map out a legal campaign attacking the Mexican decree. He indicated that he probably would fly to Mexico City this weekend. —United Press.

Why Scientist's Passport Was Cancelled

London, July 25.
Mr Ernest Davies, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons this afternoon that the passport of an Australian-born scientist, Dr E. H. S. Burhop, was cancelled "in the national interest."

He was answering a number of questions on the withdrawal of the passport of Dr Burhop and a so far unnamed Foreign Office official.

Mr Davies said that the two cases referred to were quite separate.

Dr Burhop's passport had been cancelled, not impounded, Mr Davies stated.

He was asked on July 19 to surrender it to the Passport Office, Mr Davies added.

"This action was taken because Dr Burhop accepted an invitation to go to Moscow, and intended to leave on July 21," Mr Davies said.

It was considered that this journey would not be in the national interest at the present time.

Replying to a question from Mr Raymond Blackburn (Independent, Northfield) Mr Davies said that the unnamed Foreign Office official had planned to leave Britain on July 18.

The immigration authorities were instructed to prevent him leaving "as a precautionary measure in connection with certain inquiries."

Mr Blackburn asked, "As one who knew Dr Burhop" whether

the scientist would be allowed to appeal to a court of justice to remove "the stigma made on some official file."

The Under-Secretary asked for notice of the question.

NO ANSWER
He did not answer when Charles Taylor (Conservative, Eastbourne) asked if similar action would be taken in the case of the Dean of Canterbury, Dr Howlett Johnson.

Mr Michael Foot (Labour, Devonport) said that there was no definite evidence against Dr Burhop. These matters should be conducted in private if possible. It was "harsh for a man to be subjected to such procedures as 'Dr Burhop' had experienced."

Mr Davies did not comment when Mr Blackburn asked if he knew that Dr Kathleen Lonsdale—a scientist with far more information about atomic energy than has Dr Burhop—was with the delegation with which Dr Burhop had been scheduled to travel to Moscow.

Dr Kathleen Lonsdale, who Mr Blackburn named as a member of Dr Burhop's delegation, did not fly to Moscow with that party, but flew there a week earlier with a group of seven Quakers.

Dr Lonsdale, one of the first two women to be made a Fellow of the Royal Society, is Professor of Chemistry at the University of London. Her colleagues rank her as "atom woman No. 1." She was chairman of the Atomic Scientists' Association in 1949 and has spoken and written extensively on the atomic bomb and atomic energy. —Reuter.

COSTELLO INDICTED

New York, July 25.
Frank Costello, named by the Senate Crime Committee as the leading man in the United States underworld, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury today for a charge of contempt of the Senate.

Gambler Joe Adonis and Frank Erickson, a confessed bookmaker, were indicted on the same charge.

The indictments resulted from their refusal to answer questions at the Crime Committee hearings in New York last March. Costello was indicted on nine counts, Adonis on 16 and Erickson on 74.

The maximum penalty on each was a year in prison and a fine of \$1,000.

The United States Attorney, Mr Irving H. Saypol, said that a warrant would be issued for Costello's arrest. Adonis and Erickson already are serving sentences for a violation of the gambling laws, Adonis in New Jersey and Erickson in New York. —Reuter.

Senators Play Truant

Washington, July 25.
Senators who have not been showing up on the floor recently were told today that they better pick around for Wednesday's business or face a possible "arrest for truancy."

Senate Democratic leader Ernest McFarland criticized his colleagues for failing to appear for quorum calls. Two quorum calls had to be withdrawn yesterday because there were not enough Senators present.

Senator McFarland said that no quorum calls would be withdrawn today. —United Press.

£5 Million Not Enough For POWs

THREE TIMES AS
MUCH NEEDED

(From Our Own Correspondent)
London, July 25.

The £5,000,000 to be paid under the peace treaty as compensation by the Japanese to former British POWs in the Far East is "grossly inadequate," says Brigadier J. G. Smyth MP, who sponsored a motion on this subject in the Commons last May.

In a letter to The Times today he declares that in view of the fact that the treaty is generally regarded as a "soft" one as far as the Japanese are concerned, Far Eastern POWs are particularly pleased that their claim has been recognised in principle.

He goes on to point out, however, that the sum required to compensate our British POWs on anything like the same scale upon which the Americans have already paid their POWs from frozen Japanese assets would be in the neighbourhood of £25,000,000.

He says that now the principle has been accepted a sum of £15,000,000 could be provided, "which would allow British POWs and those of the Dominions to be compensated on something like the same scale as the Americans."

Li-Gen Perceval, who was GOC Malaya at the time of the fall of Singapore, said in an interview that there was hope still that compensation would be possible on an individual basis. Five million pounds would not permit of the same generous treatment as the dollar-a-day already paid American Far East POWs. But, whatever sum was finally made available, individual compensation was what British ex-POWs wanted.

The strength of the feeling among men who suffered during captivity, he pointed out, reflected in the fact that no fewer than 35 Far East POW branches have been formed throughout Britain.

They support the National Committee formed last year to press the compensation claim. This National Committee, says Li-Gen Perceval, who is Chairman, is likely to continue in being and its services are available for assisting in whatever scheme of distribution of funds is decided upon.

Both Li-Gen Perceval and Brigadier Smyth are particularly gratified that the draft peace treaty emphasises the principle that POWs cannot be treated as they were by the Japanese in the last war.

Their Freedom Was Short-Lived

Indianapolis, July 25.
Four prisoners who claimed to be German soldiers, were taken to another prison yesterday, and fled in the police car, were back in jail today.

Two were caught within an hour and the other two later in the day. —Reuter.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Gambling And Lotteries

GAMBLING in all its forms has been on trial by a Government Commission in Britain and found not so black a social evil as some would have it painted. In fact it has emerged from a lengthy scrutiny as a very pale—and very usual—failing which costs about 15,000,000 people an average of four shillings a week and brings them some ray of pleasure in this not exuberantly happy world. The only noteworthy reformation recommended was elimination of one form of differentiation between rich and poor by legalising the opening of ready-money betting establishments and ending the street-corner slip-passing habit. This must give a measure of satisfaction to those who risk their money on horse-racing and the general verdict, that an element of the gambling spirit which resides in most every man requires to be regularised rather than suppressed, puts the problem on its proper level. For Hongkong, we agree, what happens in the British Isles is of little consequence. Unless perhaps it again directs attention to the curiosity that in this Colony, so far from Home, the official attitude towards gambling is far more hide-bound and stiff-necked than it is in England. And more curious still that—except in respect of Jockey Club sweeps—the frowning eye is cast on a community which has gambling in its blood to an extent hard to parallel outside Asia. Compared with the broadminded outlook revealed by the report of the English investigators, it is amusing to recall the day when local action was taken to stamp out the vicious sin of indulging in raffles for charitable purposes or at Church bazaars. The Government, in its immaculate wisdom, decided that although such a cause as the Society of St. Vincent de Paul was good, the method of procuring funds was not. The

only valid reason for attacking charitable raffles is to be found when the prizes offered tend to be of the sort that elderly aunts present, probably spitefully, to newlyweds and insist on examining when they make their all too frequent visits, but it cannot be supported by reasonable beings on ethical or moral grounds. When one considers the money regularly changing hands on the racecourse during the season, the Government's action, and the people who sponsored it, can only be described as fatuous. There are, of course, a number of countries, some within the Commonwealth, and one as close as the Federation of Malaya, that have taken a wider view of these things and have introduced State lotteries. As a result they have collected sufficient funds to build and maintain hospitals and other most necessary institutions. Were it possible to organise an effective straw ballot in Hongkong, it would be safe to predict an overwhelming vote in favour of lotteries, particularly if they carried the stipulation that profits derived would be devoted to increasing the drive against tuberculosis, multiplying the beds available to TB victims, and in other ways intensifying efforts to improve the standard of public health. Any suggestion that the Colony should go ahead and test the theory would doubtless run against narrow minds in some of the high places, but arguments against lotteries just do not hold water unless the critics are prepared to make all forms of gambling illegal. And they know that in a Chinese community they would be battering heads against a brick wall. Gambling is part of human nature. Accepting that, the introduction of Government lotteries for the general benefit in health services, would have much to commend it.

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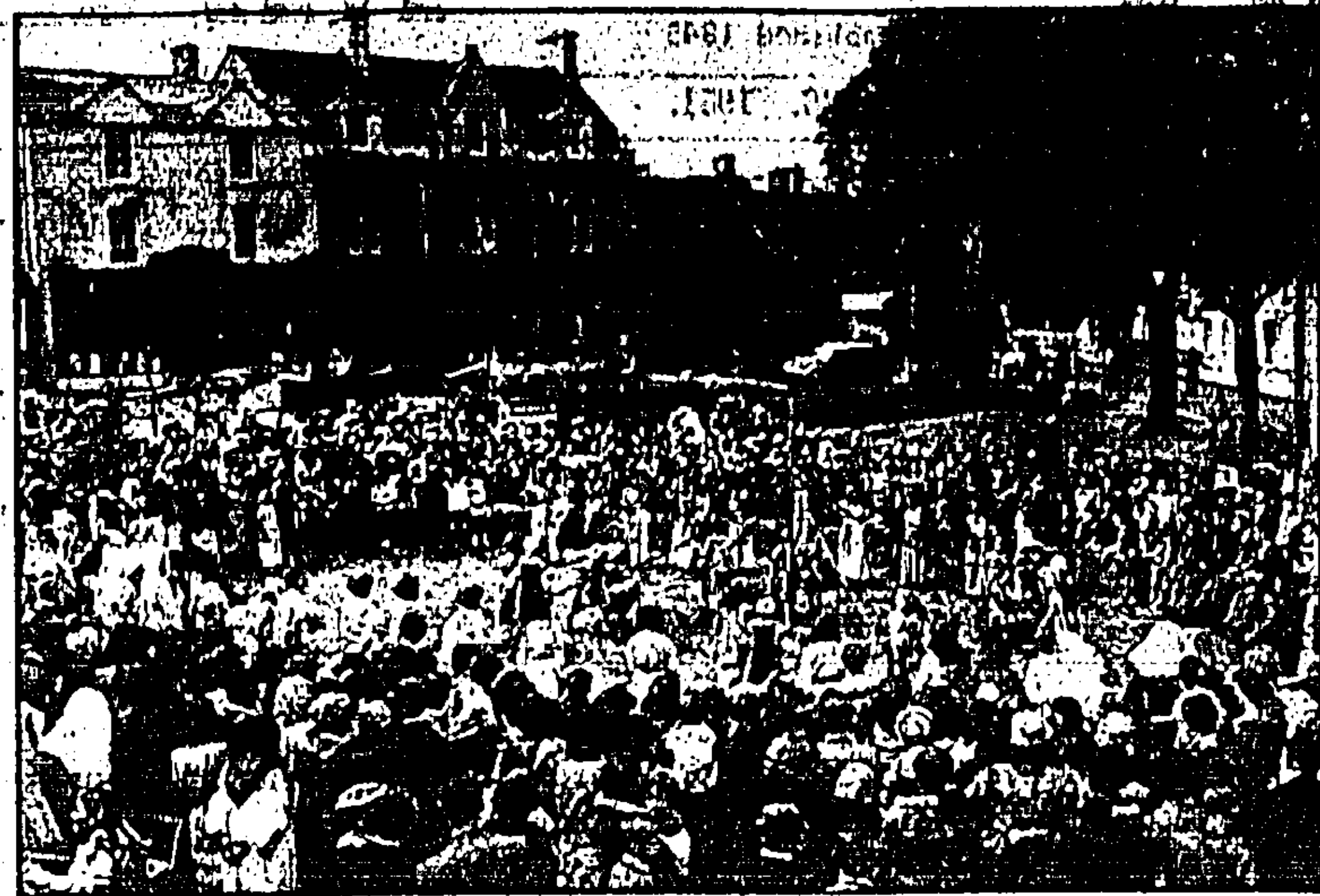
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Turning The Clock Back



The small Cotswold town of Northleach, Gloucester, put the clock back 500 years when they held a 15th Century Fair in the market place. Many of the inhabitants were in period costume. Photo shows maypole dancing by children.

TEWFIQ PASHA APPOINTED NEW JORDAN PREMIER

Amman, July 25. The Government of Samir Pasha Rifai resigned today in the wake of King Abdullah's assassination and the Regent, Emir Naif, asked the former Premier, Tewfiq Pasha Abd al Huda, to form a new Cabinet.

Emir Naif, accepted the Government's resignation this morning. Premier Rifai had also held the post of Foreign

Minister, Dr Moshe Sharet.

ARAB LEAGUE DENIAL

Alexandria, July 25. Secretary-General Azzam Pasha of the Arab League said tonight he had no knowledge of any proposed emergency meeting of the seven-State Arab League Political Committee to take stock of the situation in Jordan after King Abdullah's assassination.

TALAL'S HEALTH

Geneva, July 25. Emir Talal, eldest son of the late King Abdullah of Jordan, is expected to stay in Switzerland to undergo medical treatment for an extended period, informed sources said.

These sources described the Crown Prince as suffering from a nervous breakdown so severe that all communications to him are referred first to his doctor. The latter, an English physician from the Middle East, then decides whether the communications can be transmitted to the Prince.

Prince Talal arrived here a week ago and is kept completely incommunicado at a luxurious nursing home near Geneva. Even diplomats bearing messages of sympathy from governments have been warned to spend only a few moments when they deliver them.

These sources said the assassination of King Abdullah was a terrible shock to Prince Talal and set him back considerably. His first action was to enquire into details and to inquire whether any other members of the family had been injured.—United Press.

DE GASPERI'S COMPROMISE

Rome, July 25. The Premier-designate, Signor Alcide De Gasperi, worked out another compromise with balking members of his Christian Democratic Party tonight and once again appeared ready to hand his new Cabinet list to President Finaul.

Signor de Gasperi arranged a meeting with Signor Finaul for noon on Thursday to present the names of members of his seventh Cabinet.—United Press.

DEFENCE PACT IN PACIFIC

Commons Statement

London, July 25. The British Government hopes that it will be possible to make a further security arrangement covering the general area of South-East Asia, Mr Ernest Davies, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today.

"But so far we have not found this to be practicable," he added.

The Minister refused to try to arrange for the Pacific Defence Pact being concluded between Australia, New Zealand and the United States, to be open to accession by Britain.

Mr Harold MacMillan (Conservative): "Does the Minister not think it rather unfortunate that a pact of this importance was entered into by two members of the Commonwealth without the Mother Country?"

Mr Davies: We have full understanding with the Commonwealth over defence in the Pacific.

In Singapore, Mr Richard Casey, Australia's Minister of External Affairs, said today that he thought the inclusion of Asian countries in a Pacific Pact should be left for the future to work out.

Mr Casey who is in Singapore on a fact-finding tour of the Far East, told a Press conference that no extension of the American, Australian and New Zealand tripartite pact had been considered.

(The treaty, signed on July 12, provides that each country would meet an armed attack in the Pacific area in accordance with its constitutional process.)

Asked about the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Robert Menzies' offer of his good offices to India and Pakistan to solve the Kashmir question, Mr Casey said that there had been a slight misunderstanding about the matter.

Mr Menzies did not mean that he was offering his personal mediation in the dispute; there was already a United Nations Mediator. But he wanted it understood that Australia would be glad to do anything she could to help solve the problem.—Reuter.

Propaganda By East Germany

Berlin, July 25. East Berlin youth organisations today decided to protest to the French Prime Minister against "terroristic measures of the Paris police."

They said that the Paris police authorities have refused exit visas to sports students from Tunisia and Morocco for next month's International Academic Summer Festival in East Berlin.

The Academic Festival will run parallel to the World Communist Youth Festival, which is expected to bring to East Berlin over two million youths from all parts of Germany and abroad between August 6 and 19.—Reuter.

POLICY ON SPAIN UNCHANGED

Morrison Outlines British Views

US Alliance With Franco Would Be Disadvantageous

London, July 25.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr Herbert Morrison, said today that a military alliance between the United States and Spain would cause "political damage" outweighing any strategic advantages.

He told Members of the House of Commons that Britain's policy toward Spain had not changed.

The Conservatives shouted "nonsense" but Labour members cheered Mr Morrison, making his first appearance as the Government speaker in a major foreign affairs debate, when he said: "The Government still do not believe including Spain in Western defence would strengthen the community of freedom-loving nations."

"They have informed the United States Government of their conviction that the strategic advantages which might accrue from association of Spain with Western defence would be outweighed by the political damage that such an association might inflict on the Western community of nations."

The Foreign Under-Secretary, Mr Ernest Davies, told the Commons earlier that Britain's attitude toward Spain differed from its co-operation with Yugoslavia because "the Communist Government under Tito was our ally during the war and the Government of Franco was not."

Mr Morrison did not agree with "some people"—the Left Wing of his own Labour Party—who thought Britain could relax its defence efforts and change its policy because of the prospect of peace in Korea.

The new Russian peace campaign would be welcomed if sincere, "but we shall not lay down our guard and relax vigilance until we can have proof."

JAPANESE TREATY

Today's debate did not include the explosive Middle East situation, which will be covered next Monday with Mr Winston Churchill as the chief Opposition speaker.

Mr R. A. Butler (Cons) said the Conservatives favoured the European Army proposal for bringing Germany into Western defence under General Eisenhower's command.

On the Japanese treaty, Mr Butler, accused the Government of failing to provide adequate safeguards for British industry against future Japanese competition and said Britain had not demanded sufficient compensation for former prisoners of war of the Japanese.

He saw no grounds for optimism in the Far Eastern situation as a whole and thought greater efforts were needed.—United Press.

TUC'S ATTITUDE

London, July 25. The Secretary of the Trades Union Congress, Sir Vincent Tewson, declared in London today that he had reminded the British Government of "our resolute and continued opposition to the Franco dictatorship."

Sir Vincent, addressing the leaders of the eight million strong federation of British unions, said that he had sent a letter to this effect to the Foreign Secretary, Mr Herbert Morrison.

He had offered full support of the TUC to the Government in resisting the "proposals to include Spain under her present rulers in the defence and reconstruction schemes of the West."

He also drew the Council's attention to a resolution denouncing dictatorial regimes in various parts of the world, including Spain, which was passed at the recent Milan Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.—Reuter.

Japanese Embargo Action

ASSURANCES TO THE UN

United Nations, July 25.

The Japanese Government advised the United Nations today that it has set up strict controls to prevent Red China from getting strategic war materials.

A letter from Mr Shigeru Yoshida, Japan's Foreign Minister, to UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie, was transmitted through the U.S. delegation to the UN.

The letter answered pleas from Mr Lie, under the Red China embargo resolution, for assurances that the embargo was being carried out.

Mr Yoshida wrote his letter on June 10, less than a month after the embargo was recommended, but it was not transmitted from Tokyo until July 11 by General Ridgway's headquarters.

Mr Yoshida said no export licences are given for any weapons or war material for any destination.

Other goods and their destinations have to be clearly set forth in bills of lading before export licences are issued.

Shippers must also pledge they will not divert their shipments, Mr Yoshida said.

No approval is given for shipping to the Chinese mainland or islands under control of Red China for any articles included in the embargo list, Mr Yoshida said.—Associated Press.

Colonial Police IG Resigns

London, July 25.

Mr W. C. Johnson, Inspector-General of the Colonial Police, will relinquish his appointment on November 1 and rejoin the Home Office, the Colonial Office announced today.

Mr Johnson, who is 53, was seconded to the Colonial Office in November 1946, for three years.

Mr W. A. Muller, Commissioner of Police, Tanganyika, will succeed him.—Reuter.

Exclusion Order Rescinded

London, July 25.

The British Government has waived its exclusion order to allow Tshetkedi Khama, the exiled former Regent of the Bamangwato, tribe, to attend the kgotla (tribal meeting) on his future and has booked his air passage.

This was announced in the House of Commons today by Mr Patrick Gordon-Walker, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations.

Mr Gordon-Walker, in a written reply, said that the arrangements for the kgotla, which the Government would invite the Bamangwato people to hold, including the question to Tshetkedi's entry into the Reserve and attendance at the kgotla, would be discussed with tribal representatives as soon as the British observers, who left here yesterday, have arrived in the Reserve.—Reuter.

Egyptian Reply To Britain

London, July 25.

The Egyptian reply to Britain's protest against the boarding of the steamer Empire Roach in the Gulf of Akaba has now been received at the Foreign Office in London.

The reply is being studied by Foreign Office officials. The 700-ton Empire Roach was boarded and searched by men from an Egyptian corvette on July 1, while it was on its way to Akaba.—Reuter.

Bradley's New Term

Washington, July 25.

General of the Army Omar N. Bradley was formally nominated by President Truman today for a new term as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the highest American military post. The term is for two years. His present term ends on August 10.—Reuter.

Italian Treaty May Be Revised

London, July 25.

A revision of the Italian peace treaty is now under urgent consideration, Mr Ernest Davies, Foreign Under-Secretary, said in the House of Commons today.

The Italian Government, he added, had recently drawn the attention of the British, United States and French Governments to their wish for a treaty revision.

Mr Henry Hopkinson, Conservative: "Having regard to the fact that the Italians fought on our side loyally and well for the last two years of the war and that they are now allies of ours in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, can we count on the British Government's full support of this proposal?"

Mr Davies: "The whole matter is under consideration. But it should not be overlooked that any formal revision of the treaty requires the agreement of all the signatories, including Soviet Russia."

The abolition of the military clauses of the Italian treaty, he added, was being considered in consultation with the United States and French Governments.—Reuter.

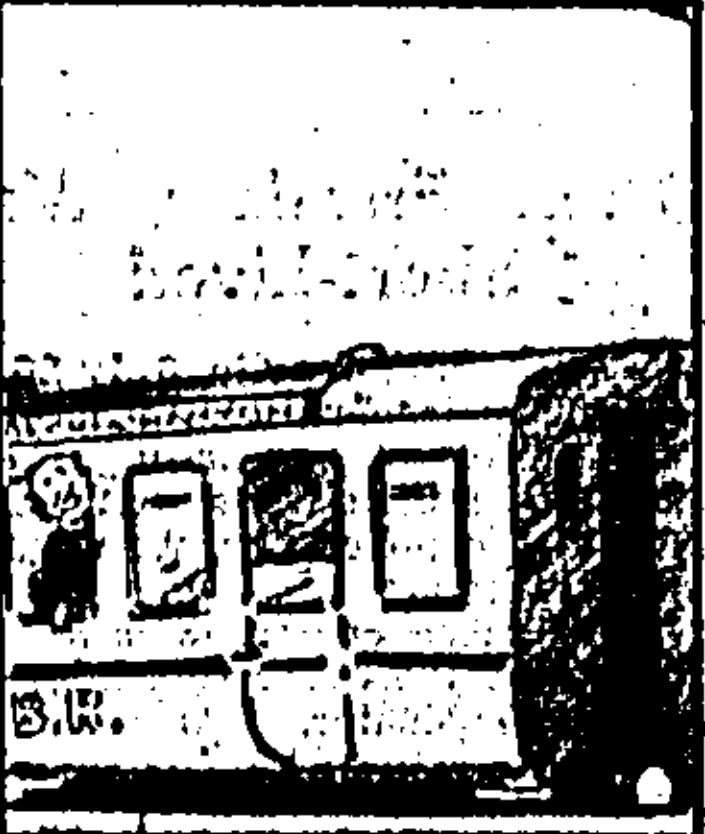
LEGISLATURE FOR PAPUA

Port Moresby, July 25.

Three native Papuans will have seats in the Papua Legislative Council, which will be set up in November, Australian Minister for External Territories, Mr Paul Hasluck, said here today.

Mr Hasluck, who is on a fortnight's tour of the New Guinea area, said that the Council would comprise 21 members of whom three should be elected to represent Papua, the New Guinea mainland, and the New Guinea islands. The remaining 18—all nominated by the Administrator—will include three natives and three missonary representatives.—Reuter.

POP



Socialism In Asia

London, July 25. The Labour Party will back a plan for financial aid from the Socialist International to help the development of Socialist parties in Asia.

Action was agreed at a meeting of the Labour Party's National Executive today, when the Party offered an initial grant of £1,000.

The suggestion will be put to the Socialist International, a grouping of the world's Socialist parties, by Mr Morgan Phillips, Secretary of the British Labour Party and Chairman of the International. — Reuter.

PAKISTAN PROTEST TO INDIA

Karachi, July 25. The Pakistan Government has sent a note to the government of India protesting against that country's "anti-Pakistan" activities, official sources disclosed today. The note protests against "inflammatory" articles in the Indian Press and "provocative speeches" by responsible leaders in India.

The note repudiates allegations that there has been a campaign on in Pakistan for a holy war and says that, on the contrary, as a result of provocative speeches and articles in the Press, there has been a big evacuation of Moslems from India.

The note adds that in West Pakistan alone, the number of such Moslems has reached about 330,000.

As regards law and order, the Pakistan note points out that ever since the Nehru-Liaquat Pact in April, 1950, there has been not a single communal riot in the whole of Pakistan, while during this period in India there were 50 communal riots all over the Indian Union.

The result, says the note, is that the evacuation of Moslems from India has been ever-increasing.

Referring to the Indian claim of the evacuation of Hindus from East Pakistan, the note gives figures for the incoming and outgoing of Hindus and Moslems and proves that the number of Hindus leaving Pakistan is much less than Moslems from India entering East Pakistan. — Associated Press.

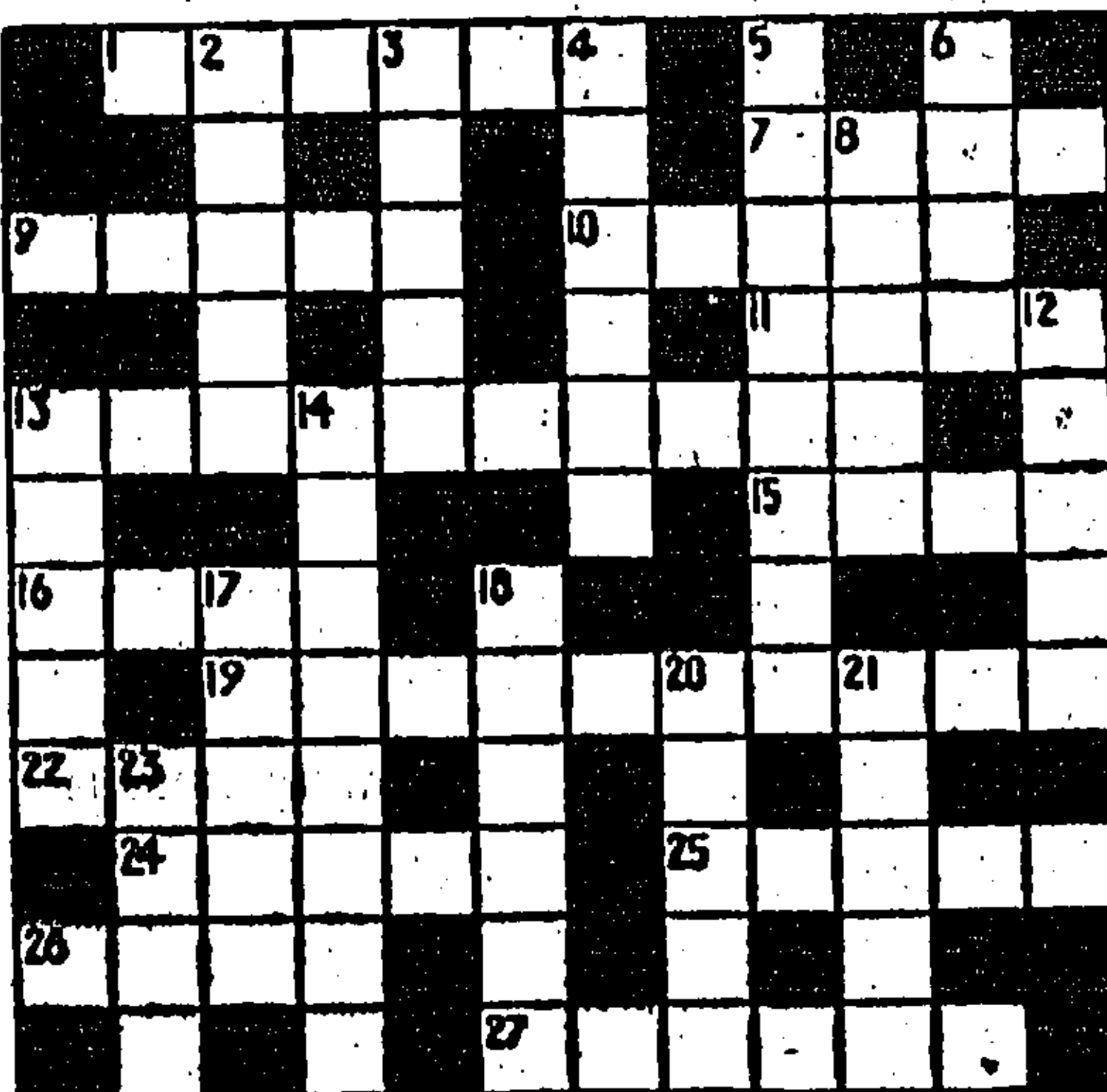
Peking Boasts

London, July 25. Peking Radio said tonight that Chinese Communist forces had grown into an "invincible army of over five million."

The Radio was quoting an article written in celebration of Army Day on August 1.

It said that China had also built powerful sea and air forces, making her "a world military power and bulwark of peace in the East and the whole world." — Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Agree (6).
- 7 Peer (4).
- 9 Farewell (5).
- 10 Chaplain (5).
- 11 Mosque official (4).
- 13 Think carefully (10).
- 15 Tool (4).
- 16 Defeat (4).
- 19 Vanishes (10).
- 22 Space (4).
- 24 Valiant (5).
- 25 Loner (5).
- 26 Custom (4).
- 27 Covenant (6).

DOWN

- 2 Window recess (5).
- 3 Morsel (5).
- 4 Account (5).
- 5 Muse (8).
- 6 Extent (5).
- 8 Equipped (5).
- 12 Encounters (5).
- 13 Exclude (5).
- 14 Familiar friend (8).
- 17 Bedeck (5).
- 18 Hidden (6).
- 20 Hauteur (5).
- 21 Distribute (5).
- 23 Instrument (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Mopes; 4 Bess; 5 Gail; 6 Selon; 12 Ordinal; 14 Tractor; 17 Some; 19 Central; 20 Revolver; 22 Elen; 23 Extensive; 27 Cinder; 29 Trace; 30 Rattle; 31 Dressed; 32 Train. Down: 1 Might; 2 Polka; 3 Scott; 5 Ape; 6 Sailor; 7 Tinsel; 9 Proceed; 11 Caster; 13 Dresser; 15 Basil; 16 Iron; 18 Main; 20 Resided; 21 Vacate; 24 Tally; 25 Kites; 26 Buses; 27 Ties.

American Aid Schemes For SE Asian Countries: New Details Revealed

Washington, July 25.

New details were made public here today of what is described as America's "comprehensive programme" of economic aid to five countries of South-East Asia in the coming year, which was disclosed in a closed session before the House Foreign Affairs Committee by Mr George McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs.

The programme, costing \$80,000,000, provided for assistance to India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Ceylon and Nepal in the following manner.

India: Extension and improvement of agricultural productivity, by the reclamation of unused land, use of better seed, implements and farming techniques, building of fertiliser plants, and the sinking of tube wells.

American assistance in a fisheries project and geological survey work was also contemplated.

Pakistan: Improvement of agricultural techniques by the introduction of American extension methods, improved implements and greater use of fertiliser.

Assistance was also contemplated in reclaiming land, introducing modern road-building methods, opening new trade schools and in carrying out a geological survey.

Afghanistan: Assistance in supporting a number of economic development programmes already introduced by the Afghanistan Government, and in distributing coal in the Kabul area.

Ceylon: Expert assistance in carrying out its own programmes for agricultural extension, water resources surveys and the production of educational and training films.

Nepal: Technical advice for raising the low agricultural yield and to survey Nepal's mineral resources.

TREMENDOUS PROBLEMS in the course of his testimony, Mr McGhee said that the United States plan was similar to the Commonwealth's Colombo Plan of economic assistance to South-East Asia.

Without exception, Mr McGhee added, the countries of South Asia were beset with tremendous internal problems which were of such a magnitude "that they might well stagger more experienced governments and put a strain on stronger economies."

He added, "in their understandable preoccupation with these immense local problems during a period when other free countries are learning through bitter experience of the insatiable aggressiveness of international Communism, some of these countries have sometimes regarded the threat of Asian Communism as less immediate than we."

This difference in emphasis need not obscure the fact that they are determined to remain free and that they are pledged to resist external attack.

"The national independence of these countries rests on a continued political stability and on economic progress—progress that will be apparent to the people of the world."

common man in what he eats and wears. Economic progress has so far been dangerously insufficient to ensure political stability. A programme of economic assistance to the countries of South Asia will serve to accelerate essential economic improvement, and by strengthening the countries of South Asia will reinforce the security of all other nations of the free world.

INDIAN NATIONALISM Mr McGhee said that India was "strongly nationalistic, and anxious to participate in the solution of Asian problems."

"While its Government and the vast majority of the people are anti-totalitarian and are intensely anti-Communist in the domestic sphere, India has not firmly aligned itself with the Western and democratic countries as opposed to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and its satellites."

"On the other hand India voluntarily retains its membership in the Commonwealth of Nations, is an active member of the United Nations, and since the founding of the United Nations has, by and large, except for the China case, voted on the same side of questions as the other non-Communist countries."

"India's foreign policy seeks to keep the country out of what India regards as a global contest for power."

WANT TIME "The Government of India and its people want time to develop India's economy, to improve living standards, and to reduce sickness, hunger, and illiteracy. The Government of India and the State Governments are stern in their treatment of Communists, who are the most bitter critics of India's present Government."

"In common with other countries of South Asia, the people of India believed that relief from poverty and hunger would come with independence. Progress toward the amelioration of economic conditions has fallen short of their general expectations."

"The Government and the people of India are aware that the seeds of revolution in India are present wherever there is widespread poverty and inadequate social services."

"The perpetuation of these ills leaves the population vulnerable to subversion by Communist opportunists. The people of India would not willingly submit to an imperialism more cruel and degrading than any the world has yet seen."

PAKISTAN'S NEEDS Mr McGhee said that the country had made some strides toward solving its economic problems. Nevertheless, because of the scarcity of funds and trained technical personnel, it has hardly begun to realise its economic potential.

"Outside economic aid is needed to increase agricultural production and diversify the economy of the nation, so as to raise the standard of living, and to increase stable internal economic conditions. There is every reason to believe that once the initial impetus is given, internal capital will be encouraged to participate in making further progress."

"If no U.S. aid were provided, the Pakistan Government would find it difficult to provide the improvement in economic conditions that the people have been expecting as a result of their new-found independence."

"As in vast countries, so in Pakistan, political stability is directly related to progress in the improvement of the lot of the common people. In Pakistan there is a firm belief that the Government is responsible for the improvement of economic development. This feeling is more than local and tends to become cumulative as one goes from the local level to the Central Government."

"The Communist Party is attempting to increase its influence, particularly among the large number of refugees who have not yet been successfully assimilated into the Pakistan economy."

"Although the Government continues to enjoy wide popularity, it must make substantial progress in the efforts to improve living conditions for the people in order to maintain their support." — Reuter.

Espionage Trial In Trieste

Trieste, July 25.

Sentences ranging from three to 16 years' imprisonment were passed in Kopar, the Yugoslav Zone of Trieste, tonight on a group of defendants accused of espionage for Italy.

Dragomir Purich, a former Yugoslav Army officer, was sentenced to 16 years; Murtez Zecla, a former Yugoslav non-commissioned officer, to 12 years; Velislav Majestrovic, also a former non-commissioned officer, to three years; Bruno Paoletti, a citizen of the Free Territory of Trieste, to eight years; and Vittoria Console, also a Trieste citizen, to six years.

Umberto Stokovic, another Trieste citizen, was sentenced in his absence to seven years' imprisonment.

Major Canosija Vinko, Yugoslav Government Prosecutor, asking "a very severe sentence" for the Italian defendant, Bruno Paoletti, said that he was Italy's chief Secret Service agent for the whole of Yugoslavia.

The Prosecutor asked that extenuating circumstances be taken into account for the other Italian defendant, Vittoria Console, a woman office worker. He said that she did not act for money, but was "induced to become a spy" when she visited the Public Prosecutor's Office in the nearby Italian town of Gorizia to help her husband, who was in prison there.

SEVERE SENTENCE Major Vinko asked that Consoles be refused to bring a radio transmitter into the Yugoslav Zone of Trieste from the Anglo-American Zone. She had apparently only acted as a courier.

He also asked that extenuating circumstances be considered for the four Yugoslav officers on trial, "since they did not know they were acting for the Italian Secret Service and would certainly not have done so had they been aware."

Only three of the four accused Yugoslav Army men, who worked in the Zone Post Office, were present in Court: Dragomir Purich, Murtez Zecla and Velislav Majestrovic.

The fourth, Umberto Stokovic, was still at large. Major Vinko declared that "the Italian spy net in and around Trieste constitutes a violation of neutrality."

The Italian news agency, Ansa, described the trial as "staged to unleash a new wave of hatred against Italy and the Italian people." — Reuter.



The Duke and Duchess of Windsor snapped crossing a square in Portofino, Italy, where they arrived last week in a yacht hired to tour the Mediterranean. With them is their dog Thelma. The Duke wears a floral shirt and suede shoes and carries a pipe, while the Duchess, smartly attired, carries a parasol. — AP Picture.

Commons Queries On Evasion Of Malaya Call-Up

London, July 25.

Mr Tom Cook, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, was questioned in the House of Commons today about call-up in Malaya.

Mr Leonard Gamman, Conservative, asked what was being done in Malaya to prevent the evasion of military duty by those liable to be called up, particularly those who leave the country.

He also asked what action it was proposed to take against those who, having left the country for this purpose, tried to return, especially if they returned after the Conscription Law had been repealed.

Mr Cook replied: "The call-up is for police and civilian service, not for military service. Steps are being taken against persons who fail to attend medical boards and disobey orders of direction."

"No visa or permit is required to leave Malaya, but those leaving to avoid the call-up are not, in any case, likely to become desirable citizens."

"No alien leaving Malaya to avoid the call-up will be permitted to return."

CAREFUL WATCH Mr Stanley Aulbury, Labour, suggested that many young men called for the forces in Malaya were not getting full citizenship in Malaya. Mr Cook replied that the figures for the new citizenship were "quite staggering."

Mr Gamman: "Will you say what happens to people who leave the country who are not aliens? Are they to be allowed to return, having evaded the duty?"

"If so, is not the Government putting a premium on disloyalty?"

Mr Cook: "We are watching this very carefully indeed." Asked if he could say to what extent it was possible to evade service by going from Malaya to Singapore, Mr Cook said that he would need notice of that question before replying.

CASUALTY FIGURES Mr Cook told Mr Arthur Harvey, Conservative, that up to July 12, 764 police had been killed and 847 wounded by bandits since the beginning of the emergency.

Civilian casualties were 1,592 killed, 909 wounded and 404 missing. In the same period 2,195 bandits were killed, 184

Flood's Crest Rolls On

Cape Girardeau, Miss., July 25.

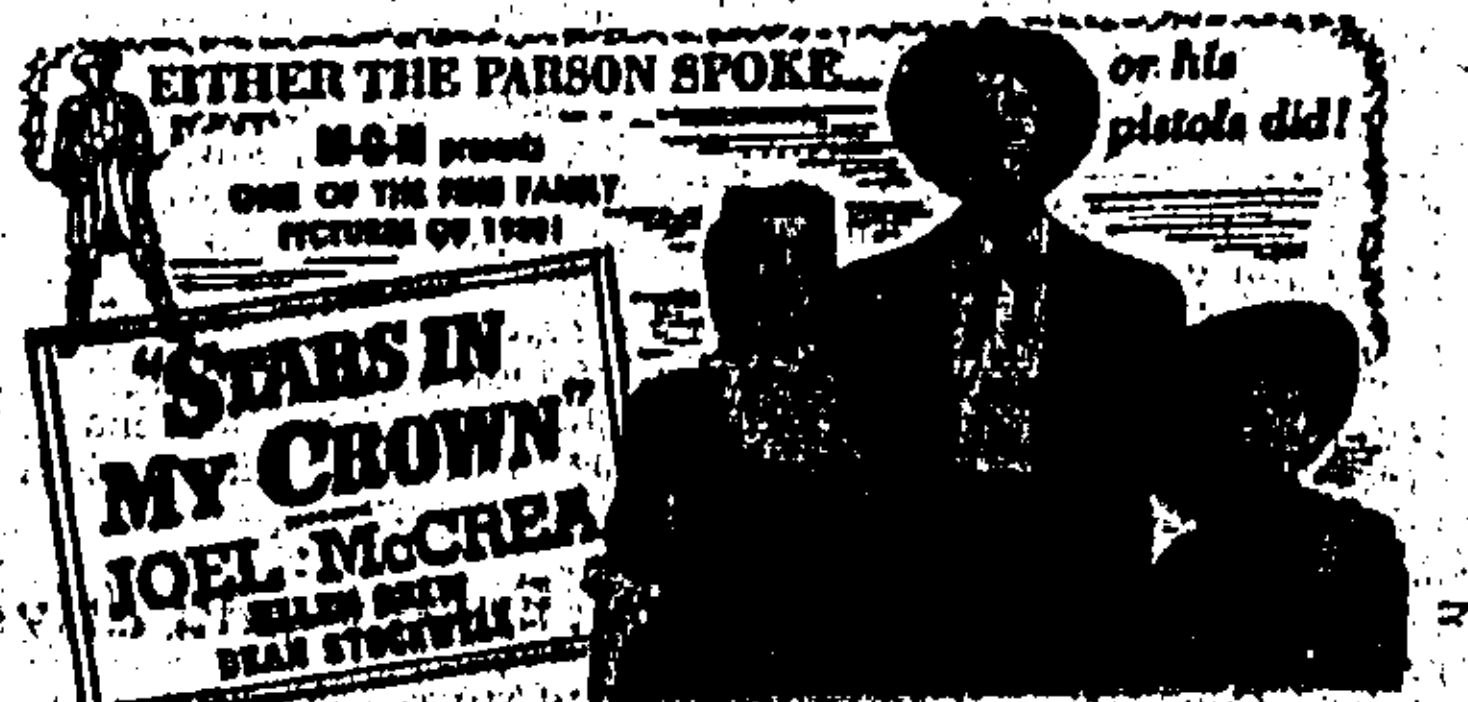
The crest of the most costly flood in United States history rolled past here on Wednesday, leaving a trail of devastation that took 40 lives, left 200,000 homeless, and caused one thousand million dollars of damages.

The muddy Mississippi river swept along 41.9 feet deep—toward the Gulf of Mexico. All major population centres in the path of the river were thought to be safe from flooding.

Water covered about 40 blocks of this dykeless city of 221,500. But most residents, long used to floods, went about their tasks as usual.

But though the Mississippi and Missouri rivers are dropping, thousands of families are still homeless. The Red Cross in Washington announced substantial over-subscription of its \$5,000,000 flood relief drive to aid 52,076 families in the stricken States of Kansas and Missouri and parts of Oklahoma and Illinois. — United Press.

TO-DAY ONLY **ALHAMBRA** AIR-CONDITIONED AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



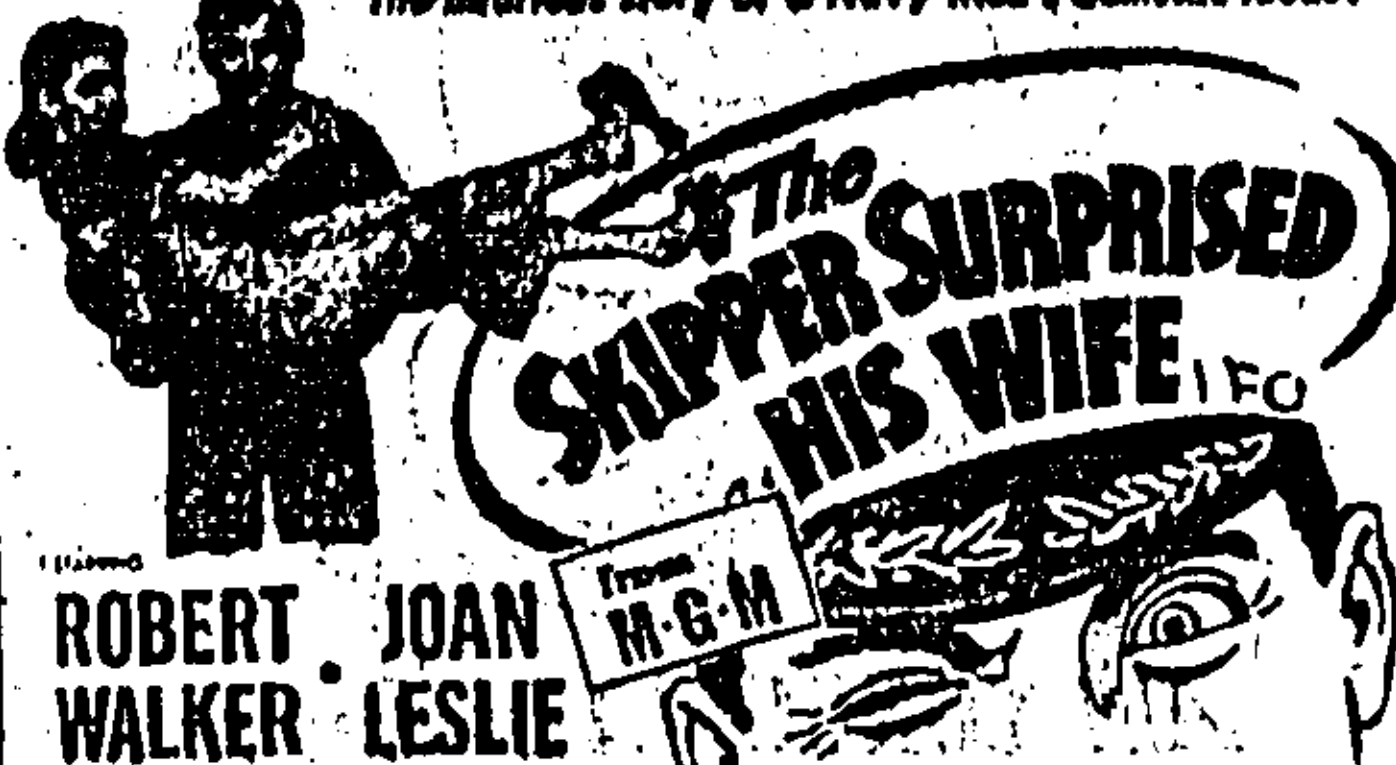
OPENS **"STORM WARNING"** TO-MORROW. The Inside Story of the Ku Klux Klan!

HELD OVER! **QUEENS** HELD OVER!

TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

HOME! AFTER 7 MONTHS AT SEA!

The hilarious story of a Navy man's domestic ideas!



ROBERT JOAN WALKER LESLIE M-G-M

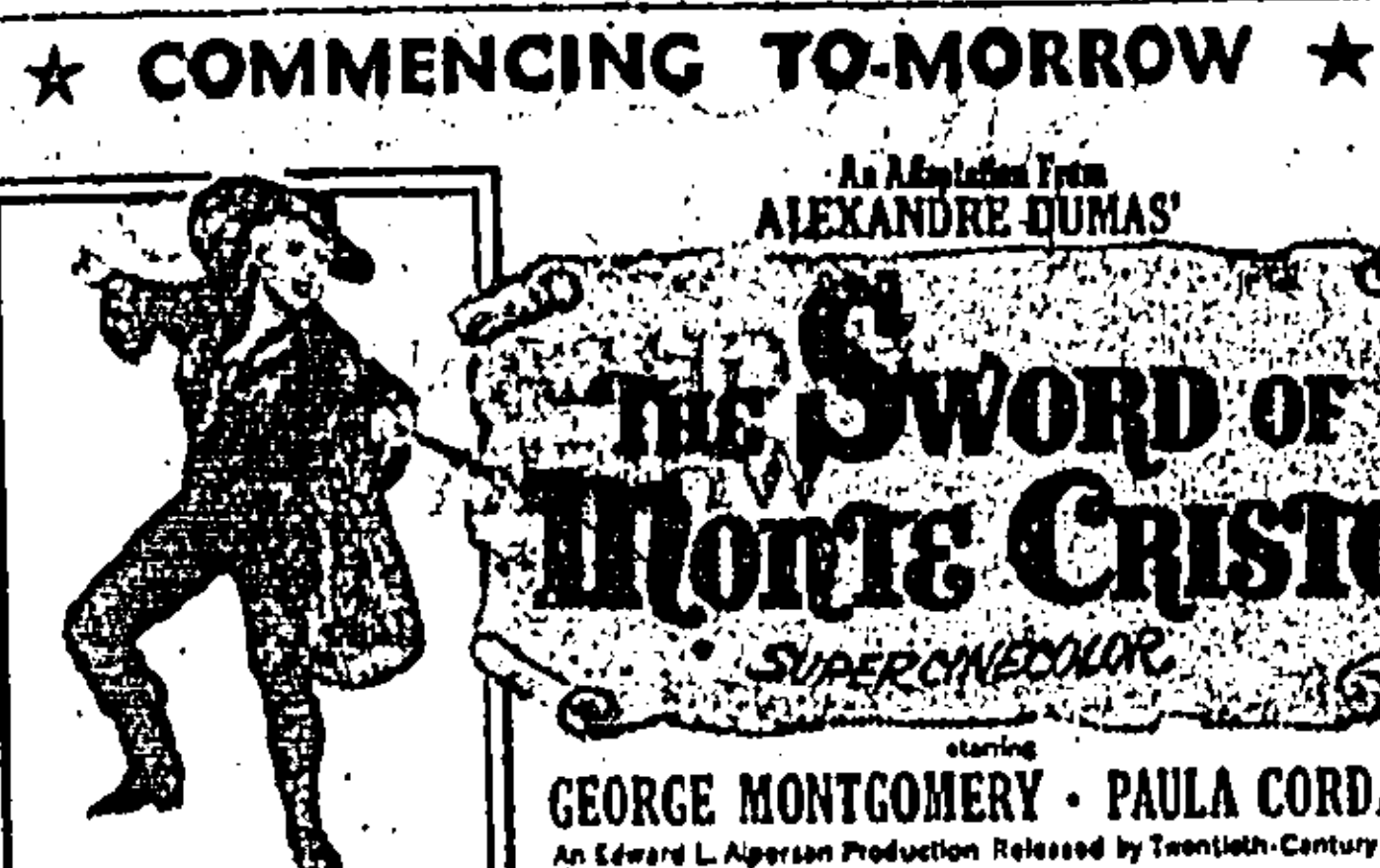
OPENS **"STORM WARNING"** TO-MORROW. The Inside Story of the Ku Klux Klan!



FINAL SHOWING AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

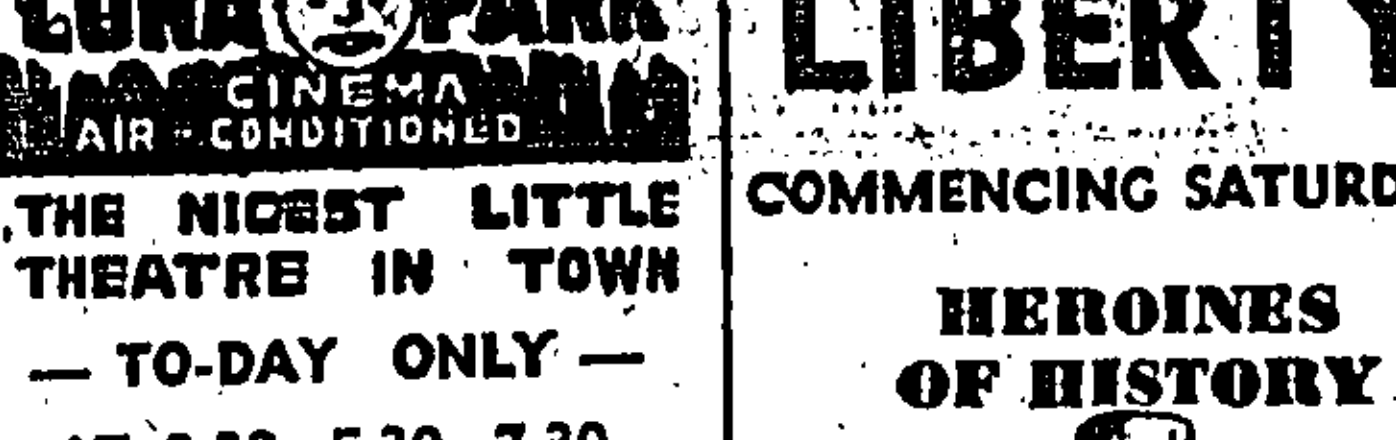


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Frank MORGAN Charles COLLINS

IN **DANCING PIRATE** IN TECHNICOLOR

PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post, South China Sunday, Post-Herald, and China Mail, Staff, Photo-gram are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED

LIBERTY

COMMENCING SATURDAY

HEROINES OF HISTORY

CATHERINE THE GREAT who ruled Russia and loved

LADY GODIVA who ruled for 6 days to save her good name

POCAHONTAS who saved the life of John Smith and lost her own

HELEN OF TROY who launched a thousand ships and had the loveliest face

SALOME who danced for her lover's head and took the price

and now meet CAROLE LOMBARD who made history in MANHATTAN

TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

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ORDERS BOOKED

TO-MORROW "STORM WARNING"

The Inside Story of the Ku Klux Klan!



Ab! CONSULATE—they're cooler

Why is it that the first cigarette of the day tastes so cool and fragrant? Every cigarette would be as satisfying if heat and harsh elements in the smoke did not dull the edge of your palate. Smoke Consulate for a day; you'll enjoy the last one at bedtime just as much as you enjoyed the first after breakfast. The perfected filter tip absorbs all the heat and harshness. Try it and see.

Layers of fine cotton fibres
absorb heat and harshness.
Consulate's tip is highly
absorbent.

No sad, bitter butt—the
cigarette tip remains
firm and clean to the
mouth as well as absorb-
ing all harsh elements.

CONSULATE

—the cooler cigarette

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS: GILMAN & COMPANY LIMITED

MACNAIR'S

Finest Old Scotch
HIGHLAND WHISKY

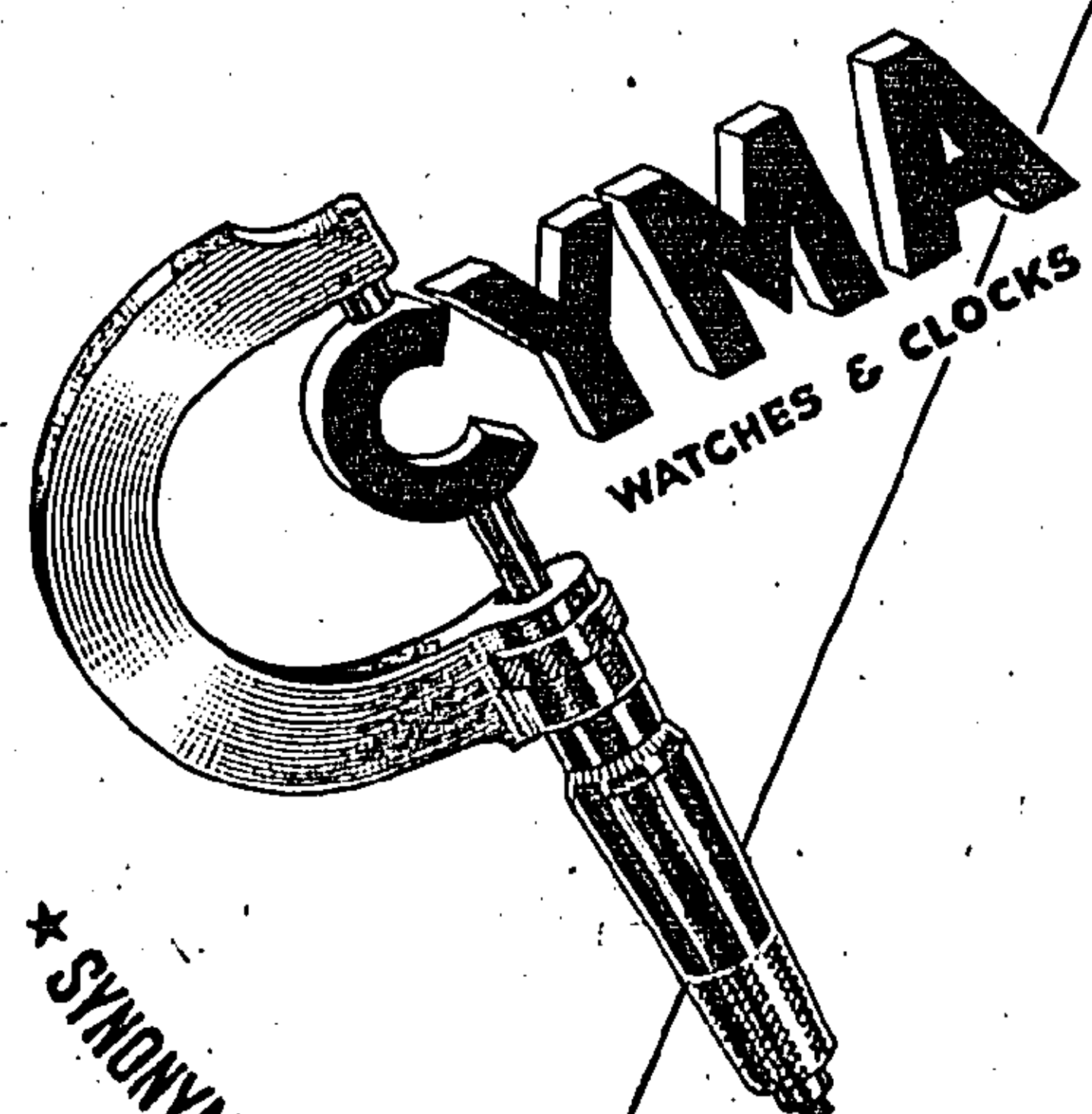
A Distinctive blend of the finest Scotch
Malts imported in wood direct from
Scotland and blended with Old Canadian
Grain Whisky in Canada.

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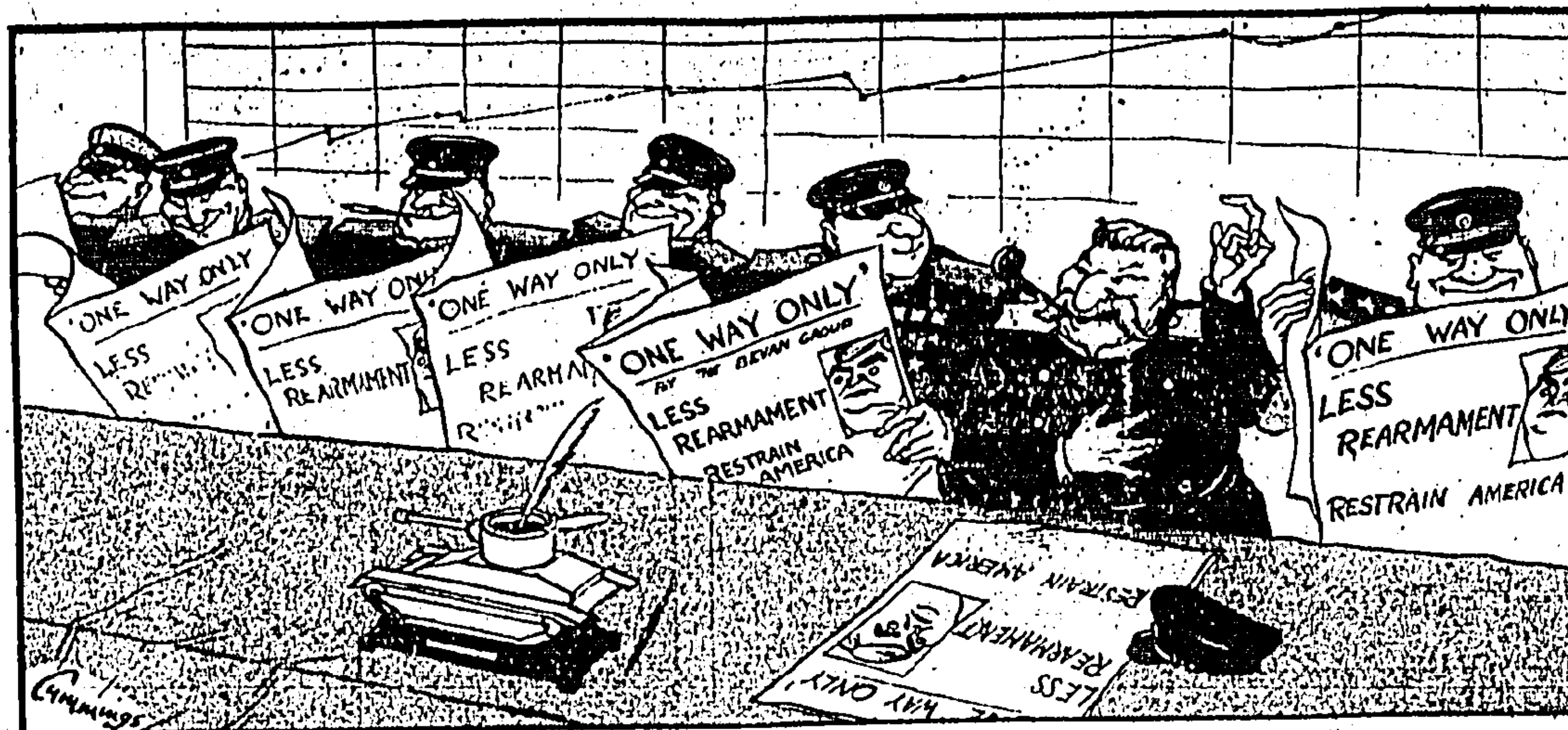


SYNONYMOUS WITH PRECISION

Sole Agents: ED. A. KELLER & CO., LTD.



The purely vegetable
laxative—
Beecham's Pills

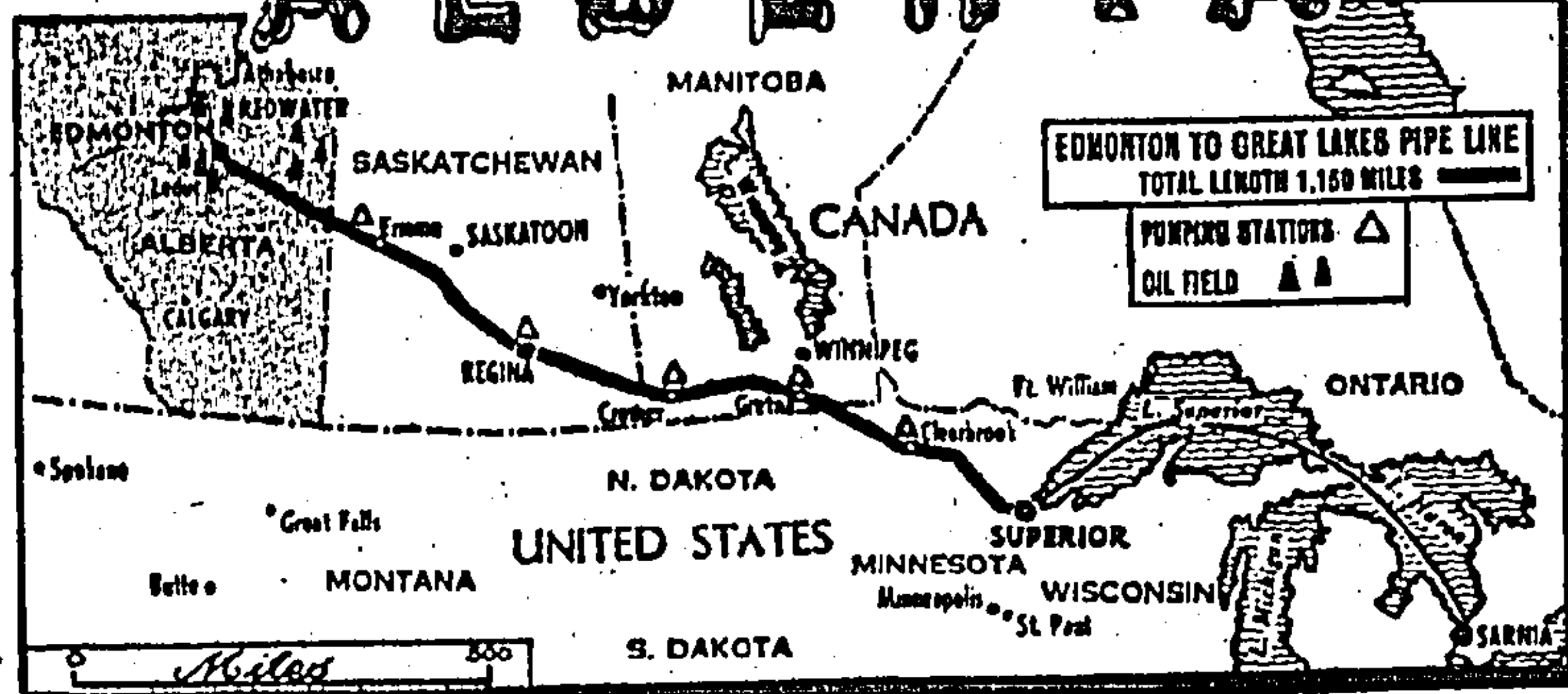


"To Mr. Bevan—the Order of Lenin, and to Mr. Harold Wilson we might give the same—er, 2nd class..."
London Express Service

DON IDDON'S DIARY

comes this week from

ALBERTA



THE EMPIRE'S OIL KLONDIKE

EDMONTON, Tuesday.
It is a pity some of the
Persians are not with
me here in Alberta.
Perhaps if they were
they would realise that one
day they may have to
peddle their oil for pennies,
because this is where most
of the Commonwealth's and
Western World's oil is go-
ing to come from.

Not today, not tomorrow, but
certainly within a decade. There
is more oil in this fabulous Pro-
vince in the Canadian North-
West than the Persians ever
dreamed of.

Did they think about Alberta
when they began to push the
British around? Had they
checked up on Edmonton when
they moved to take over the
Persian oilfields? Canadians
doubt it.

Edmonton is now the old
capital of Canada. It is one of
the fastest-growing cities in the
New World, and perhaps the
whole world.

When I drove from the airport
after the long flight from New
York the man next to me said:
"You'll never get a room.
There's such a boom here that
it takes three years to get a
telephone and almost as long to
get an hotel room." But I got
my room.

Kindly disposed

EDMONTON is kindly disposed
towards the British. It is
Commonwealth-conscious — a
thriving, bustling, clamorous
town floating on fatness-deep
oil.

Before I had been here a few
hours I was asked: "Why isn't
there more British capital here?
Why haven't the British in the
Old Country realised what's
happening in Alberta? The
Americans have—they are here
in force."

Yes, the Yanks are here—more
than 100 oil companies from
the U.S., and another dozen or
so are on their way. American
capital flows in as the oil gushes
out. Edmonton would like to
see Britain get her share of the
riches that are blooming on the
prairies.

I called on Mr. W. A. Mac-
Donald, publisher (proprietor)
of the Edmonton Journal. He
said: "One newspaperman
doesn't interview another, but
here's the background. We
want, and need, British im-
migrants here. We are crying
out for British stock—good,
vigorous, young people to come
and settle. There's everything
here. Not merely oil, but coal
and wheat and timber and
newsprint—send the young men
out."

Send us the men, says Alberta,
and we will deliver the goods.
Government officials, however,
are a little more cautious.

Transport the key

MR Ian Mackinnon, chairman
of the Conservation Board
and an authority on the
resources of the Province, pored
over papers, reeled off figures to
me, and said:

"Of course, we cannot take the
place of Iran overnight. It is
not as simple as all that. We
have a long way to go, but
believe me, we are going. The
oil is here in vast quantities but
the big problem is transportation.
"Since we built the pipeline to
the Great Lakes we are moving
the oil much faster, but there
is still a lot to be done. I
say, and I am conservative in
my estimates, that within five
years Alberta could be supplying
all of Canada's oil needs, but
how long it will be before we
can supply all the Common-
wealth—well, I don't want to
guess."

Oilmen themselves are less
restrained. Pulling the elastic
bands tight on their bulging
tights they say: "Look,
friend, two years ago Canada
was producing 30,000 barrels of
oil a day. Today she is pro-
ducing more than 70,000 barrels
a day, and we will hit the
100,000-barrel-a-day mark by
the end of this year. And
Alberta is already ahead of 12
of the 25 oil-producing States of
the U.S."

How did all this happen? It
happened suddenly. Remember
the date, February 13, 1947—a
date that may turn out to be
the most important in Canadian
history.

It was freezing cold and the
drillers were tired. For months
they had been working on black
and apparently barren land
with little or no results. Then,
at 4.30 in the afternoon, 20 miles
south of Edmonton, a "wildcat"
well began to "blow." It blew
and spewed torrents and streams
of gas and oil.

That was the real beginning of
the big find and the big boom.
That was Imperial Oil's Leduc
Number One, a celebrated name
heretofore, as revered as the
Maple Leaf itself.

Model oil town

AFTER that, oil burst forth
all over. One well in the
Leduc field, a rogue and a rascal,
ran wild for six months as
oilmen struggled to plug it with
mud, tons of cement, feathers,
cottonseed hulls, and redwood
shavings; but blow she did, and
before she was sealed off she
had produced 1,250,000 barrels
of oil. Other wells blew with
similar prodigality.

Near here there is a brand-
new town called Devon, named
after the Devonian limestone in
the earth. Three years ago it
was a wasteland. Only a hand-
ful of men were there then.
Today it is a booming oil town
of its own and on its own.

I drove out there and it is
a model oil town, laid out with
skill and wisdom, well equipped
with neat houses, a hotel, a
swimming pool, a baseball park
and even a night club.

Many more Devons are sprout-
ing in this area, but Edmonton is
the capital. Before the war
there were 90,000 people here,
today there are 140,000, and
everyone will tell you that
Edmonton is aiming at the
quarter-of-a-million mark, then
the half-million, then the
million.

Energy and drive

I WOULD not call Edmonton a
city of the future, but it is a
city of the present. It has energy
and drive and vision. It is
typical of the West, not unlike
the cities of the future.

Kansas City, Dallas, or other
American Western and mid-
Western cities I have visited.

It is over-bright with neon
dazzle and the roads are heavy
with dust—and the dust gets
into your eyes, your ears, and
your throat.

But when the dust gets into
your throat there is not a
great deal you can do about it.
Of course, there are the beer
parlours or taverns (for men
only and for women only—
drinking is segregated between
sexes in Edmonton). But I find
these taverns cheerless places,
like a station waiting-
room.

The beer comes from behind a
grille similar to a bank cashier's
cage. Usually patrons order two
glasses at a time. Some put the
bottles to their lips. Everyone
seems to drink very quickly, and
most of the patrons of the beer
parlours I have visited appeared
to be members of road gangs
or bricklayers from the scores of
new buildings springing up
all over Edmonton.

A good deal of broken
English is spoken, as Edmonton
is a city of a hundred races.
Vast numbers of the drinkers
are Ukrainians. One of them
said to me: "How long you bin
here, Bud?"

"Two days," I replied. "You
speak English good," he said.
"You better than me at speaking
and I've been here since 1921."

Another, more sophisticated,
said: "You English? Not a real
militance man, eh? We don't
want no militance men here."

Edmonton has had its share of
remittance men, and there was a
time when employment adver-
tisements here said: "No
Englishmen need apply." But
that was a long time ago.

British welcomed

THE British—the right type of
British—who are willing to
work hard and grasp the fact
that this is not England—are
welcome.

I went out with Brigadier
David Peel, a retired British
Army officer who is now work-
ing here in property and real
estate. He said: "It's no good
living in the past. Edmonton is
looking to the future. The
people are wonderfully friendly
and helpful. They are
"Edmonton bids you welcome,"
say the signs, and so it does."

The city and people believe
that they are merely on the brink
of their development; that one
day Alberta will make Texas
look like a pup.

It is altogether possible be-
cause, apart from the oil wells,
there are the oil sands. Here

they are generally called tar
sands.

They stretch for 60 miles along
the Athabasca river 250 miles
north of Edmonton.

Vast resource

THERE is nothing like these
sands anywhere in the
world—at least, Albertans say so,
and they should know. The
sands are literally 17 percent oil.

These sands are the ultimate
vast resource of oil of North
America. American experts say
they could consist of 250,000-
000,000 barrels of oil. Canadian
experts, more cautious, say
100,000,000,000 barrels. It's
a lot of oil by any rating. Are
you listening out there in
Persia?

MONSTER MADE OF PAPER

EVERY age produces its
own torment, which it
then practices on itself.
Ours is born of the modern
monstrous paraphernalia of
paper.

All over the world now,
every minute of the day
and night, somewhere or
other, millions of men,
women, and even children
are filling up forms with
"information" as to their
name, nationality, age, sex,
and so on.

This data is stamped,
docketed, filed, and forgot-
ten—until carted away to
the incinerator to make
room for the next crop.

The very word "pass-
port" has become a mis-
nomer. It passes you prac-
tically nowhere—unless
backed by a visa, landing
card, entry permit, and
police ticket.

FIRST FORMS

I flew to Corfu for the day.
We left London, and landed at
Lyon to refuel. The passengers
also prepared to refuel, and
made for the bar. But, first, we
had to sign the forms.

"Where from?" "London."
"Where to?" "London, via
Corfu." Name, nationality,
etc.

We took off for Napoleon's
island, saw the Corsicans, and
flew forward at nightfall. At
Lyon we refueled and re-
signed.

In the Argentine when you
arrive at the airport you fill up
the required form. You drive
to your hotel, and there fill up
another form.

Next morning you go to an
office and wait in a queue while
a police officer asks you the
questions which you answered
last night, although he has it all
on the desk in front of him.

By FRANK OWEN

He writes it all down again
laboriously in longhand on an-
other form, name, nationality,
and the other particulars. But
that's not all.

"Your father's name and your
mother's name?"

"Why, they were married."

Everyone else laughs, but not
Bumbe.

Since the war another
Traveler's Joy has been added.
This is the Inquisition of Health.

To voyage from Britain, prob-
ably the healthiest land on
earth, I am currently armed
with certificates of vaccination
and inoculation against small-
pox, cholera, typhus, para-
typhoid, and yellow fever.

This is not primarily for my
protection, but to satisfy some
follow shaking with palsy in
Persia that I am not bringing
the Plague into his country.

Singapore is only about two
hours, but you need to allow
yourself twice as long, for
whichever end you fly, to deal
with the form-filling.

We were all set to go from
Djakarta when a new passenger
arrived. He brought with him,
in a neat little package, a new
problem.

He was a Hindu, and these
were the ashes of his dead wife.
The devout "man" was taking
them home to India to cast upon
the sacred waters of the Ganges.

At least that was his hope.
He had not reckoned with the
fatality of officials. Nothing in
any Customs schedule or annex
allowed for this cargo. Was it
medical? Mineral? Or what?

FEARFUL HUBBUB

A fearful hubbub arose in
which Hindus, Moslems, Con-
fucian Chinese, and European
Christians all joined.

The unhappy, bewildered man
himself was shoved to the edge
of the crowd, where he waited
with clasped hands, in despair.
In the end he had to come
alone—without his parcel. A
form—the right form, properly
filled in, might have saved him.

Grief thrust her cold hand
into a Customs house brawl, and
was treated there with no more
care than one would accord a
common smuggler.

What good does all the form-
filling do, besides multiplying
the restrictions and frustrations
that beset honest-travellers? For
reasons and spies get through as
easily as ever.

Why they can disappear
without trace as simply—well,
as simply as Dungeness and
Mackinac.

Gracie's new neighbour

By MONTAGUE LACEY

CAPRI.
GRACIE FIELDS has a new neighbour on
the Isle of Capri—Charles "Lucky" Luciano.
Dubbed by the American F.B.I. as the "king
pin" of the drug traffic in Italy and America, he
plans to stay for some time.

"Yep, I know all about Gracie," said Luciano.
"I don't bother the little lady, and she doesn't
bother me. I'm not doing anything to bother
anyone."

Luciano, now 58 and greying at the temples,
does not give the impression of a big-time
gangster, a man who went to Sing Sing gaol for
30 to 50 years, and was deported from America
to his birthplace, Italy.

Like most crooks, he is fascinating to
all except his victims. Years of dodging
the law have made him a
good actor. "I'm looking
about to see what I can do.
It won't be smuggling
dope."

The report about him by
the U.S. Senate crime in-
vestigating committee was
"all baloney." He added:
"I've never touched dope.
My big racket was
gambling joints, horses.
And I was a bookmaker."

And he asked: "What's
such a big crime about
gambling? Show me some
person who doesn't gamble
some way or other."

How does he live today?
"I'm living on my treasure—
the money I had," said Luciano.
He laughed, and refused
to say more, except that his
fabulous diamond-studded belt
was worth only a hundred dol-
lars.

"There's nothing rich about
me now. I'd be doing big
things if that was true about
the millions I am supposed to
have stacked away in Ameri-
can banks."

Luciano lives with his wife,
former nightclub dancer Iga
Lisane, in the little "rick
house" overlooking the sea.

"It's a poor place—just four
rooms that cost \$20 a month
for rent. I've always lived in
an hotel, but that is too ex-
pensive now."

The future? "I'd like to go to Eng-
land and other places. But it
seems I'm barred in every
country."

Luciano evades questions
about his life as a racehorse
owner. "I don't own any
horse," he says.

But the other Saturday he
crossed to Naples to see a
horse run at the Agnello field.
His name was Gufe (meaning
"Night Bird"). It ran in the
third race, but was not placed.
—Knowing racegoers said—it
was Lucky's horse, under the
name of another owner. "May-
be later I shall get an oppor-
tunity to buy some horses,"
Luciano said wistfully. "But
you've got to be careful—you
can't buy plugs."

(London Express Service.)



"I like the glasses on you — they make you look one hundred percent more intelligent."

• BY • THE • WAY • by Beachcomber

I NOTE that an official eye is to be kept open for share-punchers and confidence tricksters during the Festival.

If a simple, innocent, credulous American business man is approached by a smartly dressed man in the foyer of the Palace of Plastic Haberdashery, and asked to buy shares in a portable security device, he will be a fool. Again, if some big-wigging is waylaid in the Hall of British Utility Foodstuffs and set on fire with a sale of bottomless oil-wells in Greenland, he will be prompted by an official to ask for the stranger's credentials.

The right technique
If a man whom you know but slightly meets you in a public house if you like to be put on to a good thing," say: "What is it?" When he tells you the name, laugh abruptly, and reply: "I've heard of it. I've just been managing director on that very thing. Shall I put in a word for you?" Silence, broken only by the lapping of stale beer against the walls of the bar.

Grocers' footprints
Ten tons of the same lost on a train between Cornwall and Paddington is probably in that

secret hiding-place off the Edgware-road where powerful grocers "process" their sugar. The theory that a Zoo gang took it for the tricksters to hide their heads is not borne out by the facts. But hardly any-thinner than think of it borne out by the facts.

Old Rakum's breeches
"THIS Bokharan rug still looks like a patch from somebody's breeches," said one of Foulmouth's antique-makers. "I don't know what we can do to it," said Foulmouth. "We'll make it a patch from the breeches of Suleiman ben Bakum." "Who's he?" asked the specialist. "Whoever our customers like to think he is," replied Foulmouth. "They will never admit that they haven't heard of him. Of course, if anyone thinks it's a Bokharan rug, all the better. They're dearest to him of old Rakum's breeches."

Hot up some Beethoven, ma
"OLD-FASHIONED" music, says someone whom I suspect of being what is called a leader of contemporary thought. "Can be modernised without losing its essential charm." You have only to hear Al. Zwieler's "One Night of Dreams," played on the electric spinet, to realise that there is a "new" music. It is the Chopin, who composed the pianoforte version of this film-hit.

YOUR BIRTHDAY ... By STELLA

THURSDAY, JULY 26

BORN today, you have a compelling personality and you are bound to dominate any group you're in. You're the one who does the best work when left pretty much alone. But there are moments when you like to mix with others and at such times, you are a charming host or hostess and become the life of a party.

You have a definite literary gift and should develop it. You also have a talent for being able to understand people and to study their personalities and their motivations. This can cause you considerable unhappiness unless you use it constructively in some executive post or in your literary work. Otherwise, you are apt to brood about things they do and don't want to change them and not being able to do anything about it.

FRIDAY, JULY 27

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23) — Be ready for an unexpected visitor. It can bring a great deal of pleasure. Enter into home.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19) — Pursuing the arts can bring you joy. Pursue it. It is merely some form of home decoration.

INTELLIGENCE TEST

ICARUS
By T. O. HARE

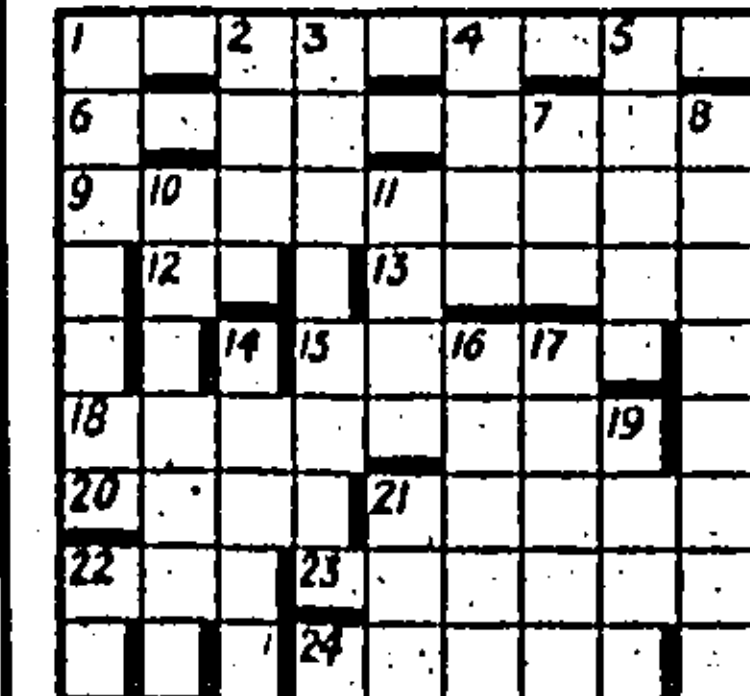
MR. ICARUS (a better all-around man than his more famous namesake) has been successfully in the recent race for the Baccalus Cup. The course was an elliptical triangle, each "leg" being 300 miles. Mr. Icarus won the race in exactly an hour. His average speed over the second leg was just 50 per cent faster than his average speed over the first leg, and over the third leg he was faster by 25 per cent than he had been over the second leg.

(Solution on Page 10)

Check Your Knowledge

1. Name the most northern point in Europe.
2. Name the chief food product obtained from hogs.
3. Name the capital of Venezuela.
4. The peacock is a member of what bird family?
5. Name the author of the play "Peter Pan".
6. Who was known as the "Iron Man of Besenbury"?

CROSSWORD



- Across
1. Infatuated cab tomb is another way.
 2. You are certainly not keen on chess.
 3. Doodle start to an historical figure.
 4. This is an extreme.
 5. It comes after the toast.
 6. Recklessness.
 7. Oriental capital.
 8. The French end.
 9. Sandy water.
 10. Did the Frog Gang work there?

- Down
1. It can help or oppose 10 Down.
 2. Clothed like a gun.
 3. Sediment.
 4. This is a snook.
 5. Popular meal in Scotland.
 6. This is a snook.
 7. This is a snook.
 8. This is a snook.
 9. This is a snook.
 10. This is a snook.

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Don't Get Caught By Double Dummy

NORTH			
▲104			
♥K874			
♦73			
♣Q8542			
WEST			
▲5			
♥AQ1093			
♦KQJ			
♣A73			
EAST			
♥Q873			
♦J8			
♣K1098			
SOUTH (D)			
▲AKJ962			
♥A10982			
♦None			
Neither side vul.			
South	West	North	East
1♦	2♦	Pass	2♦
2♦	2♥	Pass	Pass
3♦	4♦	Double	Pass
4♦	Double	Pass	Pass
Pass			

Opening lead—♣A

By OSWALD JACOBY
MOST bridge players have seen double dummy problems at some time or another. Those are the layouts in which you see everybody's cards and have to make weird plays to win the right number of tricks. Usually you wind up winning the final trick with a deuce in the enemy's best suit.

Such situations are, of course, very rare in actual play—but they do sometimes occur. Today's hand, played in a recent tournament, was one of these rare birds.

West opened the ace of clubs, a natural but unfortunate choice. South ruffed and returned a low diamond. West won and properly returned another club to make South ruff again.

Declarer next laid down the ace of diamonds and crossed his fingers as he ruffed a diamond in dummy. Fortunately for him, the suit broke 3-3, and his remaining diamonds were now established.

South continued by finessing the jack of spades and laid down the ace and king of trumps. Then he led the ten of diamonds.

East properly decided not to ruff. His best chance was to discard a diamond. Thereupon South led his last diamond.

At this point West and the dummy were each down to two clubs and two hearts. West saw that a club discard by him would be copied by dummy, after which dummy would eventually win a trick with the king of hearts. Hence West discarded a heart, and dummy discarded a heart, blanking the king.

East laid to ruff the last diamond and dared not lead clubs. He led his remaining heart, and West took dummy's blank king with the blank ace. This left South with the last trump and the last heart. The lowly three of hearts took the last trick.

Q—The bidding has been:
North: 1♦, 2♦, 3♦, 4♦, 5♦, 6♦, 7♦, 8♦, 9♦, 10♦, 11♦, 12♦, 13♦, 14♦, 15♦, 16♦, 17♦, 18♦, 19♦, 20♦, 21♦, 22♦, 23♦, 24♦, 25♦, 26♦, 27♦, 28♦, 29♦, 30♦, 31♦, 32♦, 33♦, 34♦, 35♦, 36♦, 37♦, 38♦, 39♦, 40♦, 41♦, 42♦, 43♦, 44♦, 45♦, 46♦, 47♦, 48♦, 49♦, 50♦, 51♦, 52♦, 53♦, 54♦, 55♦, 56♦, 57♦, 58♦, 59♦, 60♦, 61♦, 62♦, 63♦, 64♦, 65♦, 66♦, 67♦, 68♦, 69♦, 70♦, 71♦, 72♦, 73♦, 74♦, 75♦, 76♦, 77♦, 78♦, 79♦, 80♦, 81♦, 82♦, 83♦, 84♦, 85♦, 86♦, 87♦, 88♦, 89♦, 90♦, 91♦, 92♦, 93♦, 94♦, 95♦, 96♦, 97♦, 98♦, 99♦, 100♦.

Q—What do you do?
A—Bid four spades. Slam is out of the question in view of partner's weak rebid, but game should be near certain no matter what sort of opening bid partner may have.

TODAY'S QUESTION
The bidding has been:
North: 1♦, 2♦, 3♦, 4♦, 5♦, 6♦, 7♦, 8♦, 9♦, 10♦, 11♦, 12♦, 13♦, 14♦, 15♦, 16♦, 17♦, 18♦, 19♦, 20♦, 21♦, 22♦, 23♦, 24♦, 25♦, 26♦, 27♦, 28♦, 29♦, 30♦, 31♦, 32♦, 33♦, 34♦, 35♦, 36♦, 37♦, 38♦, 39♦, 40♦, 41♦, 42♦, 43♦, 44♦, 45♦, 46♦, 47♦, 48♦, 49♦, 50♦, 51♦, 52♦, 53♦, 54♦, 55♦, 56♦, 57♦, 58♦, 59♦, 60♦, 61♦, 62♦, 63♦, 64♦, 65♦, 66♦, 67♦, 68♦, 69♦, 70♦, 71♦, 72♦, 73♦, 74♦, 75♦, 76♦, 77♦, 78♦, 79♦, 80♦, 81♦, 82♦, 83♦, 84♦, 85♦, 86♦, 87♦, 88♦, 89♦, 90♦, 91♦, 92♦, 93♦, 94♦, 95♦, 96♦, 97♦, 98♦, 99♦, 100♦.

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CLOTHES' COMPANIONS



Blouse, gloves and shoes.

By GRACE THORNCLEIFF

New accessories glorify new clothes. A lovely shade of lilac is used for this pretty cotton blouse made with a modified sailor collar with a self bound border. It has a pearl-button closing and skanting slit pockets. The glove is of double woven cotton and has a buttoned tab at the wrist from whence the gauntlet cuffs flare briskly. It can also be worn with the cuff turned down. The patent leather makes a trim suit shoe with a broad strap over the instep that is trapped and buckled down at one side. It has a walled vamp and modified heel for comfortable walking.

It Proves A Saving In The Long Run

By ELEANOR ROSS

KEEP your house in good running condition, in a proper state of repair and there should be no need for expensive, extensive repair jobs, the type that can throw a whole household out of kilter.

About now, it's a good idea to look for leaks in the attic, which often only become visible during the long rainy spells of the season. Inspect screens and air when necessary. If screens are of galvanized wire fabric they must be painted every year, even if they do not seem to need it. The storm sash should be replaced with screens, and the storm sash properly stored.

The roof should be inspected for visible damage; loose or missing shingles, broken flashing and such. In summer, during the season of the showers, any necessary roofing repairs should be made.

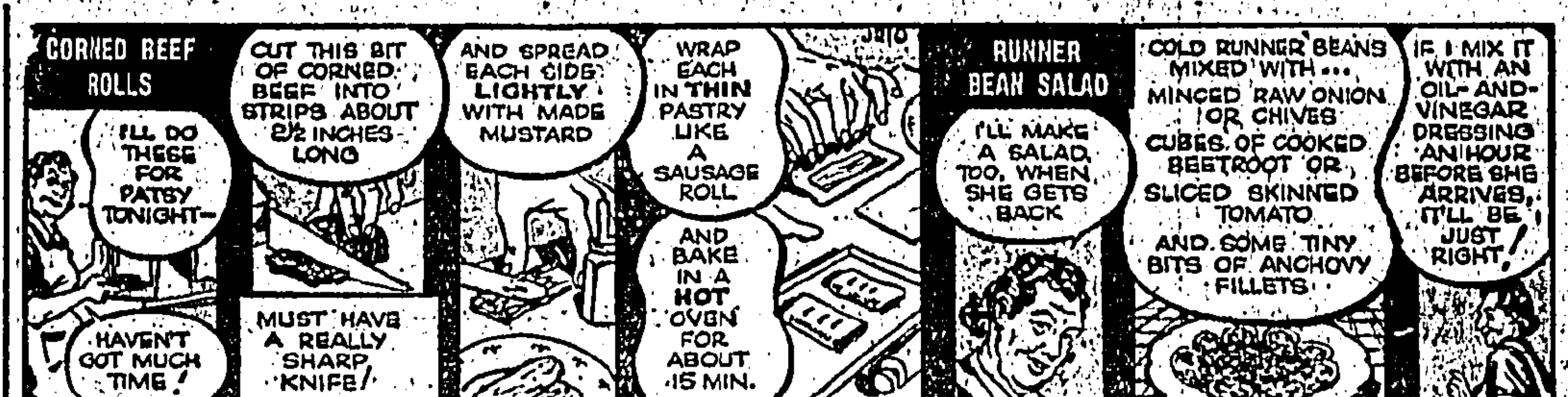
During the rainy season the sewage disposal field should be inspected. If flooded, it may mean future trouble; in this case, watch closely for evidence of flooding in dry weather, indicating clogged drains that need immediate attention.

Light Outlets
During the seasonal inspection, all light outlets, cords and wiring should be checked. If the fuses blow frequently, the lighting system is being used to near capacity and should be overhauled. Another clue is the dimming of lights when appliances are turned on. A capcily load usually causes serious circuit trouble, and we all know what this can mean.

See that cellar steps are in perfect condition, also the flooring. Go over window shades, door bells and such. On inspection trips carry a pad and pencil to note down even the most trivial job. Then decide which should have professional care, and which job can be handled nicely by the handy member of the family. If in doubt, then call in professional help. It will prove a saving in the long run.

Household Hint
When you buy soap, consider the problem of keeping them clean. Washable fabrics that can be laundered in your washing machine offer a good deal of variety, weaves and colours, and pre-washed materials save worry about shrinking when washed.

WOMANSENSE



Prompt Care Is "A Must" In This Infant Disease

By HERMAN N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

CROUP can be a very dangerous disease. Known technically as laryngo-tracheo-bronchitis, it is an infection involving not only the voice-box but also the windpipe and the small tubes in the lungs. Since so many of the respiratory structures are affected, there is great difficulty in breathing. For this reason, it is important that it be diagnosed early and treated promptly.

Group seems to occur most often during the winter months, but may develop at any time during the year. It is more common in male children, occurring most frequently in those between the ages of one and three years.

In this disorder, there is inflammation of the lining membranes of the respiratory tract, with the formation of a thick secretion. Ulcers or sores may also develop in the more severe cases.

FOLLOWING A COLD
Symptoms usually develop following a cold. There is a croupy cough, noisy breathing, and hoarseness; also, loss of appetite, and sometimes, vomiting. The child has fever and there is an increase in the number of white cells in the blood. As the illness gets worse, the difficulty in breathing becomes more severe and the child is severely prostrated.

The patient should be kept at rest in bed and given fluids by injection under the skin or into a vein. Oxygen should be administered, and the antituberculous given, the type used depending upon the kind of germs producing the trouble. Penicillin or aureomycin is usually satisfactory.

MOIST AIR
The air the youngster breathes must be kept sufficiently moist; in fact, the humidity should be 90 percent. This humidity should be obtained without using steam, since the steam heats the air. In producing the humidity without heat, compressed air is passed through a system of sprayers and filters; then it is forced over a water tank and a fine spray produced.

If this treatment fails or the obstruction to the breathing is not relieved, surgery is required. The operation consists of making an opening in the trachea or windpipe so that the patient may breathe. However, if the condition is recognised promptly and treated with moisture and the antibiotics, this operation is usually unnecessary.

Actress Attends Ball



Actress Elizabeth French in a crinoline of silver-sequined white shadow lace, arrives at the Dorchester for the ball in aid of the NSPCC.

(London Express Service.)

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Ever Ride a Grasshopper?

—It's Good Sport if You're the Right Size—

By MAX TRELL

KNARE, the shadow-boy with the "turned-about" name, was explaining to his friend Willy Toot that he would like to have a horse.

"A horse?" said Willy in surprise. "What do you want with a horse, Knarf?"

"To ride on," said Knarf. "Why?" asked Willy.

"Because it's fun," Willy didn't see how riding on a horse could be much fun. "A horse is too big. A horse is enormous."

"That's what makes him good to ride on," Knarf explained. "The more enormous a horse is the more room there is to ride on."

"In that case," said Willy, "I'd rather ride on an elephant. An elephant is more enormous than five horses."

Elephants Are Slow
Knarf said: "Yes, elephants are good to ride on, too, Willy, only it's harder to find an elephant than a horse. And anyway elephants go too slow."

"But they can go faster than you can," said Willy. Knarf agreed that Willy was probably right.

"Now the animal I'd like to ride on," said Willy, "is a kangaroo."

"Kangaroos hop and leap and jump and spring," said Knarf. "Fine," said Willy.

"It's not as good as riding on a horse, though. Nothing is better than riding on a horse."

"I don't know," said Willy, "but it's a good idea anyway."

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ter than riding on a horse. Willy!" said Knarf suddenly. "What's the matter?" said Willy.

"I just thought of something," Willy said. "You did?" said Willy.

"I just thought of something I can ride on. I can sit right on his shoulders. He doesn't run. But he springs and hops."

"Fast?" said Willy. "Pretty fast," said Knarf. "But not as fast as a kangaroo."

"Whom are you thinking of?" said Willy, giving Knarf a puzzled look.

"I'm thinking of you, Willy!" "Yes, of you! Let me ride on your back—or shoulders, if you like—and take me hopping and springing."

Knarf stopped himself. He found he wasn't talking to Fine Tree Grove where nobody anybody, Willy, with no one on his back at all, was hopping and springing full speed across the meadow, straight for the Fine Tree Grove where nobody would be able to find him.

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Griffin, And J. Chalmers; J. Wald
 Baltimore, W. Brown, and H. M.
 G. Baker, S. Vandyke, and
 J. L. M. Nelson, M. M. M. M.

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"HUPH"	Tientsin
"SOOCHOW"	Kaiping, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe
"SHENKING"	Kaiping, Singapore, Penang & Belawan
"PAKHIOI"	Batavia, Bangkok, Cebu & Nagoya
"HINKING"	Batavia, Bangkok, Cebu & Nagoya
"ANSUN"	Batavia, Bangkok, Cebu & Nagoya
"SHENKING"	Kaiping, Singapore, Penang & Belawan
"HUNAN"	Tientsin
"YOKIOH"	Bangkok
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"PAKHIOI"	Sibu
"HINKING"	Singapore
"ANSUN"	Singapore

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"CHANGTE"	Japan
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne
"CHANGSHA"	Japan

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"FENGNING"	Melbourne & Manila
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila
"TAIYUAN"	Japan
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila

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Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Aug.
"AENEAS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	8th Aug.
"AUTOMEDON"	Havre, London & Holland	23rd Aug.
"AGAPENOR"	Dublin & Liverpool	25th Aug.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails	Arrives
"AGAPENOR" do do	Hong Kong 1st Aug.
"AENEAS" do do	do 5th Aug.
"AUTOMEDON" do do	do 14th Aug.
"PERSEUS" do do	do 15th Aug.
"MYRMIDON" do do	do 20th Aug.
"MARON" 25th July	do 4th Sept.
"BELLEROPHON" 4th Aug.	do 8th Sept.
"PYRRHUS" 15th Aug.	do 15th Sept.
"ANTILCHUS" 21st Aug.	do 25th Sept.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swanes before Liverpool.
* Unscheduled.

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BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd W. Tel. 25875 32144 24878

BENGLINE

ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"BENVORLICH"	U.K. via Singapore	29th July
"BENHIOH"	do do	onorabl. 12th Aug.
"BENALDER"	do do	19th Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	do do	26th Aug.
"BENVANNOCCH"	do do	18th Sept.
"BENAVON"	do do	23rd Sept.

SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	DEPARTS
"BENVORLICH"	London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp	31st July
"BENHIOH"	Batavia, Rotterdam & Antwerp	19th Aug.
"BENALDER"	Kobe & Yokohama	31st Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	Avonmouth, London & Middlesbrough	29th Aug.
"BENALDER"	Liverpool, Dublin & Antwerp	8th Sept.
"BENVANNOCCH"	Liverpool, Glasgow & Antwerp	22nd Sept.

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Port Said, Aden & Port Said.
* Calls Tientsin, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Monday, 30th July, 1951.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after 31st July, 1951, will be subject to sale.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 15th August, 1951 or they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance will be effected.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Hongkong, 24th July, 1951.

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HIM YICK HONG

MACAO

MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVE

Agent for

AUSTIN CARS

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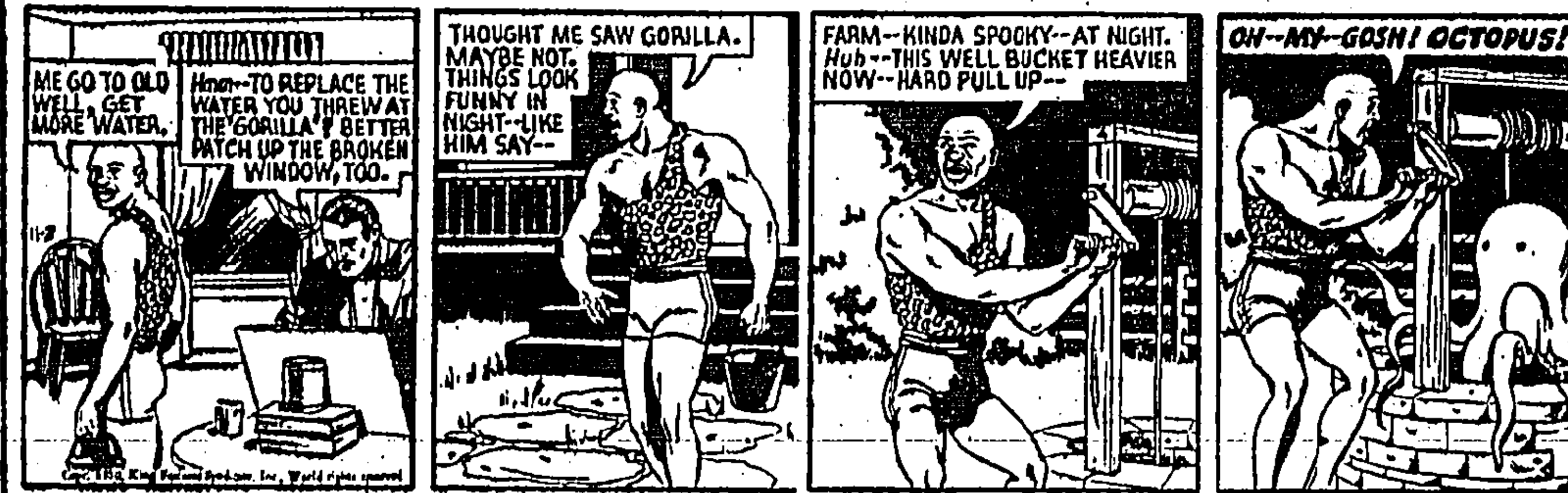
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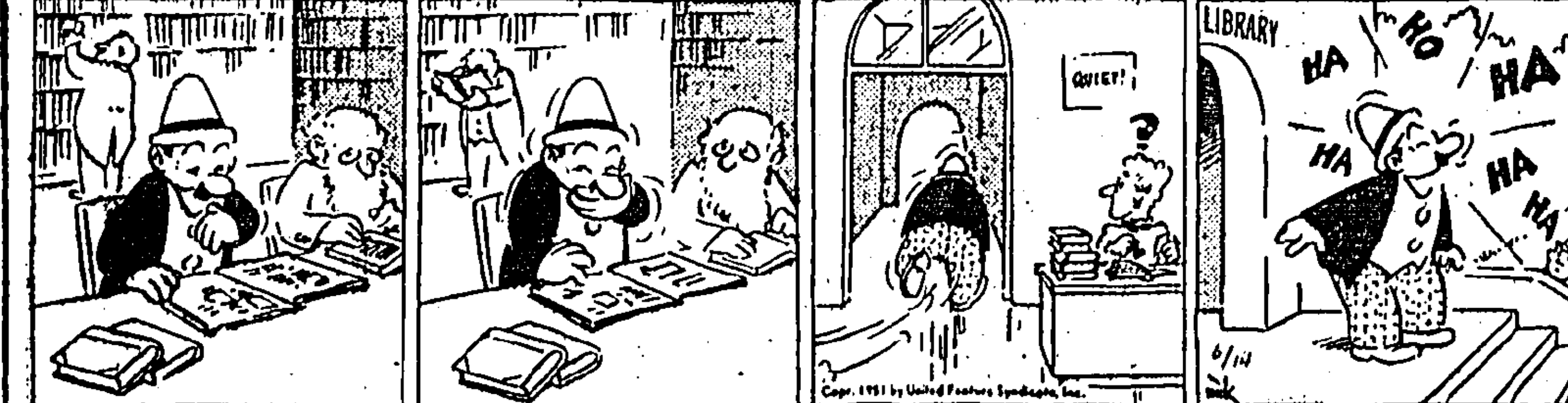
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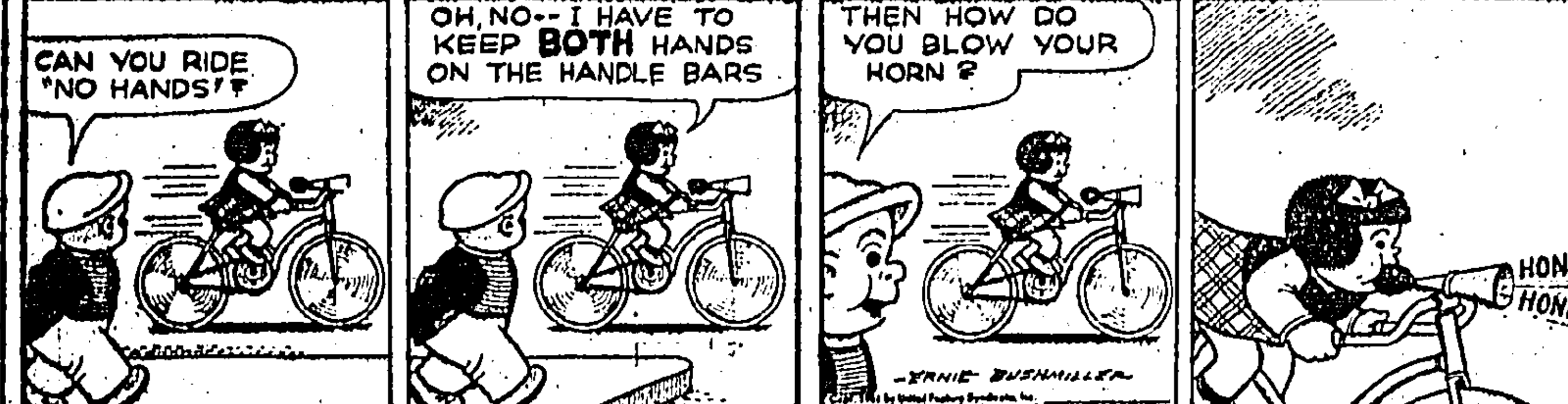
By Mik



NANCY

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Striking Contrasts In World Annual Incomes

New York, July 25.

A United Nations economic survey showed today that Asia with half of the world's population accounts only for one-tenth of the world's income, whereas the United States with 10 per cent population earns 45 per cent of the income.

In terms of dollars and cents the report showed that the average annual income per capita is \$1,100 in the United States and only \$50 in Asia.

Unexpectedly, Oceania—which includes Australia and New Zealand—appears to be the second most prosperous area in the world with an average per capita income of \$500.

Europe is third with \$380, the Soviet Union with \$310, South America fifth with \$170, Africa sixth with \$75 and Asia last with \$50.

The report, which was drawn up under instructions of the U.N. General Assembly to serve as a basis for further studies for raising the standards of living in under-developed countries, was based on 1940 which was considered to be the typical post-war year.

Most startling in the report was the discrepancy between the level of income in areas and proportional population figures. The estimates were based on national income produced within a given individual or regional area rather than on the average earnings of residents.

SOURCE OF INCOME

The report showed that Finland has the highest percentage in the world for economically active population—54.5 per cent. The lowest is Puerto Rico with 29.2 per cent. Japan is highest in Asia with 40.7 per cent. Greece is the lowest in Europe with 33.2.

The report showed that the majority of under-developed countries received part of their income from foreign investments and that a fraction of that income left the country in the form of dividends and profits of investors.

The report said the United States is the largest investor with \$31,483,000,000 invested abroad privately or through

the Government in 1940, while foreign investments in the United States reached \$10,805,000,000.

The largest U.S. investment is in ECA countries amounting to a total of \$12,021,000,000 of which \$3,050,000,000 is of long-term Government investments, presumably through the Marshall Plan and other aid programmes.

Countries participating in the ECA programme had \$7,410,000,000 invested in the United States.

U.K.'S INVESTMENTS

The second largest United States investment was in Canada and the third in Latin America. However, the United States investment income from Latin America is the largest, the European income being negligible.

The report said the reason for the very small yield on European investments is that the bulk of United States claims are low-yield Government long-term loans and credits while European claims on the United States are more profitable private investments.

It said although the foreign debt of Britain exceeds the value of overseas holdings, British foreign investments are only second to the United States. British worldwide investments declined from \$3,545,000,000 in 1938 to \$2,900,000,000 in 1948 with a corresponding loss of income from £155,400,000 to £110,400,000.

The biggest losses of capital and income suffered by Britain are in India, Pakistan, South Africa, Australia, Canada, Argentina, the United States, Brazil and Mexico. — United Press.

P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

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s.s. "CANTON"	28th June	28th July
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s.s. "CANTON"	28th August	28th September
s.s. "CANTON"	28th September	28th October

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
s.s. "CANTON"	2nd August	1st September
s.s. "CANTON"	2nd August	1st October
s.s. "CANTON"	2nd August	1st November
s.s. "CANTON"	2nd August	1st December

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

Freight Service

Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
m.v. "SOUDAN"	2nd Aug.	London & Continent
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
s.s. "SINGAPORE"	20th July	London & Continent

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m.s. "SANTHA"	due 31st July	from Calcutta, Rangoon via Straits
s.s. "SANTHA"	sails 2nd Aug.	for Japan
m.s. "SIRDHANA"	due 6th Aug.	for Japan
s.s. "SIRDHANA"	sails 8th Aug.	for Singapore, Rangoon & Calcutta

P. & O. S. I. JOINT SERVICE

s.s. "SILYANA"	In Port	from Persian Gulf, Bombay, Straits & Saigon
s.s. "ORDIA"	In Port	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo via Straits
s.s. "ORDIA"	sails 26th July	for Japan

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

s.s. "EASTERN"	sails 31st July	for Sydney & Melbourne
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U.S. Policy On Indian Tribes

St. Paul, Minn., July 25.

The Indian Commissioner, Mr. Dillon Myer, said today that the United States would grant full independence to any Indian tribe which is ready, willing and able to take over full management of its own affairs.

However, until the Indians are ready to assume such responsibilities, he added, the Government will continue supervising their activities and trying to improve their lot.

Mr. Myer made the statement in a speech prepared for the eighth annual convention of the National Congress of American Indians.

He lashed out at critics who he said had been trying to convince Indians that the Bureau of Indian Affairs "is engaged in a kind of subtle Machiavellian attempt to enlarge and expand its control and supervision over Indian affairs."

Such a charge was "complete perversion of the truth," and would stymie "any really substantial progress" toward Indian independence. "If large numbers of Indians become convinced the Bureau is some sort of monster against which they desperately need protection," United Press.

Storzi On Way To Recovery

Rome, July 25.

An Italian Foreign Office spokesman tonight denied reports that the Foreign Minister, Count Carlo Storzi, was seriously ill.

The 77-year-old statesman has been indisposed for about 10 days and his condition was slightly worsened by an attack of phlebitis. But his doctor was reported tonight to have said that he was sure of a relatively quick and complete cure. — Reuter.

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T. H. Chen, Manager

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

ARRIVALS
 "GRENOBLE" from Europe 28th July
 "LA MARSEILLAISE" from Marseilles 8th Aug.

SAILINGS
 "LA MARSEILLAISE" to Japan 8th Aug.
 "LA MARSEILLAISE" to Marseilles 22nd Aug.

FREIGHT SERVICE
 "OUISTREHAM" N. Africa & Europe 17th Aug.
 "MEKONG" N. Africa & Europe 30th Aug.
 "MEKONG" N. Africa & Europe 25th Sept.

PORT SAID, TUNIS, MARSEILLES, ALGIERS, ORAN, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

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NEXT SAILINGS

M.S. "GRETE MAERSK" July 31
 M.S. "OLGA MAERSK" Aug. 14
 M.S. "LAURA MAERSK" Aug. 28

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

M.S. "LAURA MAERSK" Aug. 3
 M.S. "HULDA MAERSK" Aug. 21
 M.S. "TREN MAERSK" Sept. 4

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Annual Report Of World's Largest Uranium Producers

Brussels, July 25.

The world's largest uranium producers reported net profits for 1950 totalling 1,838 million Belgian francs.

These are the net profits reported by the "Union Minière du Haut-Katanga," a huge mining concern which controls all the Belgian Congo uranium mines, the richest in the world.

In its annual report to its shareholders the company, which assets are estimated at over \$500 million, had little, very little, to say about its uranium ore production.

On page four of the report it was said, "Our mines production included also a certain tonnage of uranium and radium ore."

Further, on page six, under the casual heading "other products" the report said, "The uranium and radium ore extracted in our concessions were exported as such or after being concentrated" (to decrease transport costs).

One shareholder wanted to know how much of the company's take-in was obtained through selling uranium. He asked: "What are the gross profits on uranium sales?"

RELATIVELY SMALL
 Edgard Sengler, President of the company's permanent committee, casually and discreetly said, "We are obliged to observe great discretion (as regards uranium). I shall, however, tell you that you should have no illusions concerning the profits made through the sale of uranium ore. They are relatively small by comparison with the whole (profits)."

The company's gross profits were reported to be 2,780,754,793 Belgian francs (US\$55,015,005). Out of this they paid 1,307,022,723 francs (US\$26,140,454) in taxes and miscellaneous duties.

Their shareholders will get 760 francs net after taxes have been deducted for each of the company's 1,242,000 shares; 200,000 of which are held by the Belgian Congo Administration.

BIG PAYROLL
 The company's money was made in 1950 by producing 175,020 metric tons of copper out of a world production of 2,500,000 tons; 5,140 tons of strategically important cobalt; 29,000 kilograms of cadmium; 139,720 kilograms of silver; 43.5 kilograms of gold; tin and zinc; and undisclosed quantities of radium and uranium.

In its mining activities, power plants, farms and housing compounds, the company

Long-Term Plan For Sweden

Stockholm, July 25.
 A long-term programme for Sweden's economy for the period 1951-55 has been presented by a Government expert committee recommendations for public investments in trade, communications, housing, social welfare, schools, etc., which are said to have lagged behind in recent years in comparison with industry and agriculture.

While no increase in the direct taxation of companies or private persons is foreseen, the committee suggests a switch-over from the taxation of profits to the taxation of companies' gross income or expenditure, and recommendations for higher indirect taxation include a general purchase tax.

The committee estimates the average increase in over-all production at three per cent per annum, compared with slightly more than four per cent for the past few years and the increase in industrial production at three to four per cent as against four to five per cent in the past few years.

A firm and active economic policy is the keynote of the programme.

New York, July 25.
 Sellers offered copper at \$107.50 per short ton. Cobalt at \$17.00 was offered at 12 1/2 cents a pound.—United Press.

REVALUATION OF POUND

Arguments Both For And Against

Britain's Shipyards Lead World

London, July 25.
 The United States, which slumped from first to seventh place in world shipbuilding after World War II, is still well behind Germany and Japan.

Lloyd's Register of the Shipping Clearing House on shipbuilding figures released a quarterly report today on new merchant tonnage built or under construction in the West's rearmament drive.

The United States, which was building more ships six years ago than the rest of the non-Axis world combined, produced 333,022 gross tons of shipping in three months ending June 30, 1951.

An increase of 93,378 tons over the previous quarter was mainly accounted for by the completion of the 31,500-ton liner, the "United States", the largest ship built in the world since the end of the war.

Britain led the field in the second quarter as in the first and produced 214,319 tons of shipping or more than 39 per cent of the total.

Japan was second with 9,77 per cent of the world total of 520,000 tons to edge France with 8.24 per cent.

GERMAN FIGURE UP
 Germany climbed from the first quarter's eighth place to fourth place with 7.28 per cent. The sweeping removal of shipbuilding restrictions in Germany, topped her tonnage to 387,353 tons from 281,285 reported in the first quarter of this year.

Other big shipbuilders were Sweden, Italy and Holland.

Lloyd's quarterly report said that 1,214 ships totalling 5,331,214 gross tons were under construction in Western nations and their allies. The total showed an increase of 234,130 tons compared with the previous quarter.

The quarterly report does not take into consideration such factors as the U.S. mothball fleet of merchant ships.

There were no figures on Russia, China or Poland.

Countries making the largest additions to the existing with more than 1,355,000 tons. Norway, 645,000 tons; France, 542,820 tons; and Japan with 490,885.—United Press.

European Transport Pool

Paris, July 25.
 The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe is to discuss a European transport pool—with a separate air pool—when it meets at Strasbourg, probably on October 16.

Mr. Paul Reynaud, former French Premier and now President of the Economic Committee of the Council, said here today that after a one-day meeting his Committee has agreed to set up a European transport office.

Mr. Reynaud said that the Committee had also agreed on proposals to reduce tariffs by establishing a "low tariffs club" for countries which wanted trade liberalisation beyond the 60 per cent agreed in the Torquay general agreement.

The Committee would also suggest to the Assembly new measures for lowering customs duties in West Europe.—Reuter.

Pepper Trading Deadlock

New York, July 25.
 The trading deadlock in the black pepper market remained unbroken. Prices showed little change as buyers continued to hold off. Dealers figured that Indian shipper offering prices are still ranging between two and three cents a pound above the domestic basis.

Local dealers indicated on a nominal basis for spot pepper at \$1.09 a pound, August and September delivery at \$1.03, July and August shipment at \$1.00 and August/September at \$1.05, a pound on an ex-dock basis.—United Press.

NEW YORK BANK QUOTATIONS

New York, July 25.
 Closing bank quotations: Bank of America, 3 3/4% bid; 3 1/2% asked; Chase, 3 3/4% bid; 3 1/2% asked; National City, 4 1/4% bid; 4 1/2% asked.—Associated Press.

Necessity For Considering The Empire's Views

London, July 25.
 A new spate of discussion has recently arisen on whether Britain ought to revalue the pound sterling in an upward direction.

The protagonist among advocates of such a move is Mr R. F. Harrod, who has argued in the "Financial Times" that revaluation is necessary to redress the damage Britain is suffering from the deterioration of her "terms of trade" and to arrest the disastrous progress of inflation.

The effect of the worsening of the terms of trade—the relative rise in prices paid for imports as against prices for exports—is, he says, that Britain must ex-

port 2500,000,000 more goods than she did in 1949 for the same quantity of imports.

But for this Britain could either use \$500,000,000 worth of goods at home, in which case they would assist the rearmament programme and help to keep prices down, or could add money to the still efficient reserves of gold and dollars.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)
 Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at \$234,121.10. Noon prices and the morning's transactions—

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES
 BANKS East Asia 100
 INSURANCES Union 740 10 @ 745
 Underwriters 350
 DOCKS, ETC. N. P. Wharf 4.00 5
 Dock 220 @ 6.50
 Provident 1015 15
 Wheelock 23

LAND, ETC.
 The Hotel 4.00 5
 The Land 1.10 30 1/2
 Humphreys 0.15 0

UTILITIES
 Tram 13.25 10.75 3000 @ 10.50
 Light (O) 10 100 @ 7 1/2
 Light (N) 0.95 7.10 200 @ 4.50
 Light (B) 0.75 0.85 500 @ 0.80
 Electric 20 21 1/2 500 @ 21 1/2
 Telephone 11 1/2 12 1/2 200 @ 11 1/2

INDUSTRIALS
 Cement 10.90 14.70 200 @ 11
 Hope 14.70
STORES, ETC.
 Dairy 14.25 14 1/2 500 @ 14.25
 Watson 10 10 1/2 100 @ 10 1/2
 L. Crawford 23

COTTONS
 Eno 2.10

Obstruction Of British Journalists

London, July 25.
 Owing to various measures of intimidation and obstruction by certain Communist Government agencies in Eastern Europe, it has become practically impossible for British newspapers and agencies to maintain correspondents in those countries.

Mr Ernest Davies, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons today.

He was answering a question by Earl Winterton (Conservative) whether, in view of the recent expulsion of British and American journalists from various countries, the Foreign Secretary would consult with the United States on a joint protest.

Mr Davies said that this year there had been only two cases of expulsion of British journalists from foreign countries. These occurred in Persia.

The correspondents involved were Mr Halg Nicholson, of Reuters, and Mr Serton Delmer, of the Daily Express, both of whom were expelled from Persia on June 3.

The British Government had consulted with the United States in the appropriate cases and would continue to do so when an occasion arose.—Reuter.

Exchange Rates
 Exchange rates for the local market at the following rates:
 Sterling note (per £1) 10 1/2
 U.S. dollar (per \$1) 10 1/2
 Indian rupee (per 100) 10 1/2
 Indian rupee (per 100) 10 1/2
 Singapore (Straits) 10 1/2
 P.T. (Straits) 10 1/2

RALLY IN NY COTTON FUTURES

New York, July 25.
 Short covering in late dealings brought a rally in cotton futures. Futures closed 15 to 70 cents a bale higher.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET
 Cotton futures closed 20 to 60 cents a bale higher.
 October 34.75-35
 December 34.75-35
 March 34.75-35
 May 34.75-35
 July 34.75-35
 Spot: 34.75 a bale lower.

The cotton textile market was quiet today with buyers still attempting to shake asking prices.

The wool goods market was quiet today with buyers still attempting to shake asking prices.

Short-Lived Rally In Grain Prices

Chicago, July 25.
 More wheat came into major terminals today and price, backed down, on the Board of Trade after an early but short-lived show of strength.

Wheat closed 1/4 lower:
 Sept. 2.33 1/4 to 3/4
 Dec. 2.33 1/4 to 3/4
 March 2.33 1/4 to 3/4
 May 2.33 1/4 to 3/4
 Corn: 1/2 lower to 3/4 higher:
 Sept. 1.72 1/2 to 3/4
 Oats: unchanged to 1/4 lower:
 Sept. 76 1/2
 Rye (new style): 1/4 to 1/2 lower:
 Sept. 1.73 1/4 to 1.73
 Soybeans: unchanged to 3/4 higher:
 Sept. 2.85 to 2.85 1/2.—Associated Press.

LONDON TIN FIRMS UP

London, July 25.
 Prices of tin were firm and active this morning. Turnover was 250 tons, including 40 tons for cash.

Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Spot tin, buyers 80 1/2
 Spot tin, sellers 80 1/2
 Business done at 80 1/2
 Three-month tin, buyers 80 1/2
 Three-month tin, sellers 80 1/2
 Business done at 80 1/2
 Settlement 80 1/2

New York Sugar Futures
 New York, July 25.
 Domestic sugar futures No. 5 closed 3 to 14 lower.

Domestic futures No. 5 closed quiet, no sales.

World sugar futures No. 4 closed 11 to 20 lower.

Sept. 6.25 nominal
 March 6.25 nominal
 May 6.25 nominal
 Raw sugar spot 6.25 nominal

Seamen's Strike Settled
 Halifax, July 25.
 The six-day-old strike of one-third of the merchant seamen ended at midnight last night.

The "Shoan" National Shipping Company accepted almost all the strikers' conditions for discussions of higher wages and the reinstatement of discharged sailors.

The strike affected five large freighters and one passenger ship.—Reuter.

Development Of Rubber Futures In Spore

Singapore, July 25.
 Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:
 Number 1 rubber 14 1/2
 Number 2 rubber 14 1/2
 Number 3 rubber 14 1/2
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R.I.L. ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

ARRIVALS
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 2nd July "TJAWANG" Singapore & Java Ports
 3rd July "VAN HEUTE" Japan
 4th July "BOISSEVAIN" R. America, A. Africa, Singapore, Saigon & Manila
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Page 10

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1951.

Refresh...add zest to the hour



'SHOWDOWN' TEST REQUESTED BY OIL COMMISSION

Abadan, July 25.
The Iranian Oil Commission has asked Teheran to try a "showdown" test of tanker shipment and sale of nationalised oil by early August.
"By that time we should be ready for it," an Oil Commission spokesman said. "And that is the only way to prove whether the British will try by force to stop us."

Officials of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company here have said bluntly that Britain would block any such Iranian move to ship or sell oil until the Hague Court has given its final decision on the legality of the Iranian nationalisation law. They declared that while they were controlling the

pumps they would not load oil into tankers which signed receipts to Iran.

They suggested that Britain would use her considerable influence to dissuade any independent tankers from coming to Abadan.

And they said that by every legal means—presumably injunctions against purchasers accepting Iranian oil—Britain would see that the Hague temporary restraining order was carried out.

'EXCEPT BY FORCE'

"They can't stop us except by force—and they won't dare try that," a Commission spokesman said. "If they try any sort of Persian Gulf blockade," he added, "they might find the tankers coming out of here under a Soviet flag."

The spokesman said the Commission had recommended that the first tanker test be made with oil shipments either to India or Italy, or both.

He said both needed oil, and that preliminary negotiations indicated both would be willing to deal with Iran on a trade exchange basis.

The spokesman declined to say what specific steps have been taken toward chartering or arranging for tankers to haul these test shipments. That, so far, has been the big snag. It probably still is.

The spokesman said, however, that the Oil Commission understands India has tankers at her disposal which can be sent.

Italy has been offered broad inducements. These it is understood, include an open market for her industrial products, and possibly an immigrant employment problem of over-population. Neither of these proposals, however, has come yet to the stage of formal negotiations.

IDLE PORT

Pending such a tanker test, the great Shatt-el-Arab River oil port of Abadan at the head of the Persian Gulf bakes in idleness under blast-furnace mid-summer heat with temperatures up to 100 degrees.

The last tankers came—and left empty—at the first of June. A grey-painted British warship rides at anchor in front of the empty jetties of the world's biggest refinery.

The slant-masted dhows of Arab traders ply up the shark-infested river to Basra. And the oil that dred a new crisis in ancient Persia waits in huge, brimming tanks along the shore.—Associated Press.

Korea A Defeat For Russia

It's A Sabotage-Proof Piano



An absolutely sabotage-proof piano has been built for NAAFI by Mr Alfred Knight. It can take anything that Britain's uniformed pianists can hand out. It is beer-proof for a start. The top is so shaped that not even a conjuror could stand a glass on it, and the works are water-proofed so that beer poured into them would do no harm. Lighted cigarette-butts cannot burn holes in it, and even the keys are proofed against cigarette burns. A solid brass area round the pedals makes it immune to kicks. This picture shows the piano being given a try-out by some service lads.

Reds Execute Two Prominent Men

The village chieftain of Kongmoon, Kwangtung, was recently executed by the Communists, according to a Chinese Press report.

\$5,000 BAIL ESTREATED

Charged with attempting to export 140 Pathe and Kodak films, being prohibited articles, and aircraft parts without a licence, Wong Ho alins Chan Hon, 21, unemployed, of 261 Queen's Road West, second floor, had his bail of \$5,000 estimated by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning when he failed to appear in answer to the charges.

The aircraft parts consisted of three heater coils; one high tension lead; one generator lead; two pieces of under-carriage door parts; two under-carriage control rods; one fuse box; one heater switch board; one starter switch; two circuit breakers; two rod indicating lights; one junction box; and two pilot lights.

All the goods, which were found on May 28 at Canton Wharf, Connaught Road Central, by the Waterfront Searchlight Unit, were ordered to be confiscated.

It Was Only A Misunderstanding

A complaint of robbery in Shouson Hill village, Aberdeen, made by two Chinese women against three Europeans last night was discounted by the Police who this morning described it as "a misunderstanding among the women and the men." No money was stolen.

The Police were called to the scene last night when a passer-by dialled 999 on hearing the women shouting for help.

Critically Ill

Mrs J. Small who was injured in a traffic accident in Shing Mun Reservoir Road on Monday is reported to be critically ill—her condition having worsened.

A fine of \$30 was imposed on Chui Wah, 35, licensee of motor junk M4107, by Mr T.B. Low at the Marine Court this morning for carrying insufficient life saving appliances. Chui's boat was carrying 16 life jackets, instead of 25 when intercepted near Green Island yesterday.

Motor Fitted To Junk

Ko Chat, 34, master of cargo junk 1904V, was fined \$320 by Mr T. B. Low at the Marine Court this morning for fitting an outboard motor to his craft without permission and for conveying dangerous goods.

Expelled Man Returns

A 72-year-old alleged mendicant, Suen Tai-man, arrested yesterday at Percival Street near Honnam Road, pleaded not guilty before Mr Hin-shing Lo this morning at Central and was discharged when the Prosecution offered no evidence. Suen admitted committing a breach of expulsion order, however, and was sent to prison for four weeks on this charge.

Says Macdonald

"The Korean episode is a defeat for Russia and a victory for the democratic powers," declared Mr Malcolm Macdonald, Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia, at a Press conference in the Council Chamber, Colonial Secretariat, this morning.

"No one can yet say what the ultimate outcome will be. No one knows quite how it is going to end. The people who committed the aggression in Korea just over a year ago were the North Koreans, but nobody outside of the Iron Curtain and perhaps the Bamboo Curtain believes that for a moment.

"They were pushed over the 38th parallel by their Russian masters; the dictators in the Kremlin wanted to control the whole of Korea but they did not want to spill Russian blood for the cause of Russian imperialism.

"The Russians thought they had an easy job to walk through South Korea, as easy as a buffalo walks through a paddy field.

Mr Macdonald also dealt with the situation in South East Asia since his last Press conference in the Colony. Replying to a question by a correspondent on the proposed Japanese peace treaty, the Commissioner-General said that the people in Malaya welcomed it and considered it wise statesmanship that Japan be given back the status of a nation. They felt that the move would encourage Japan to become partners on the democratic side—a move which would help to prevent Communism in Japan.

The question of reparations had not yet been raised in Malaya as a matter of controversy, he added.

Speaking of the war in Korea, Mr Macdonald said that Russia had in view the following objectives: 1. Control of the whole of Korea, physically and in every other way; 2. Thwarting a tremendous blow at the peace of the United States in the Far East; 3. In general the United Nations organization which was supposed to try and stop any military aggression in any part of the world; 4. That the terrific blow to UNO, the United States and democratic prestige would give encouragement to Communism elsewhere.

In Indo-China, Burma and Malaya, with the hope of holding-up rebellious activities to gain control.

JUST THE REVERSE

"The very reverse has happened," went on Mr Macdonald. The Russians had not gained control of South Korea, the North Koreans had received immense aid and after years of fighting were back where they were. Their military aggression had completely failed.

Secondly, far from the episode being a great loss to democratic prestige it had led to immense gain for all members of the UNO who had actively helped in the resistance to aggression. UNO had stopped a flagrant act of military aggression.

Thirdly, said Mr Macdonald, during the last year the Korean war had depressed Communism in Malaya and elsewhere. It had lifted the spirits of the peoples of South East Asia to resist Communism. The position had considerably weakened for Russia and her satellites and it was a very great victory for democratic people in the East and West and the United Nations organization.

Mr Macdonald next dealt with what was happening in the South East Asian countries and spoke of Indo-China first. He said that the country was extremely important in every way.

About a year ago, Ho Chi-minh, who had been steadily drawn further and further back militarily and politically, began to get assistance from the Chinese Communists across the border. In September he struck back with great force and had some initial successes in capturing some fortresses in the frontier area. He thought he could go further than that but the reverse had happened. He had struck again and again at Tongking trying to pull off this great victory. Everyone of his assaults had been thrown back with terrible losses to his forces, in fact, tremendous losses.

Mr Macdonald paid tribute to the military brilliance of the French High Commissioner in

Indo-China, General de Latre, who had obtained reinforcements from Europe and had put fresh confidence in his troops.

"The defence of the whole of Indo-China is so strong," said Mr Macdonald, "that all competent military observers say that it cannot be broken by Ho's Communist forces."

BURMA SITUATION
Turning next to Burma, Mr Macdonald said that it had been a year of consistent success for the national government under Thakin U. The victories were military and political. Very large areas of Burma previously under control of rebels had come under the control of the central government and the authority of the national government had extended immensely.

The Burmese people were now able to have their own general elections for parliament and these were being held progressively. Nothing decisive or final had occurred, he said.

The rebels had not surrendered; they were defeated but not destroyed; they lived to fight another day.

Burma, he said, still had a considerable way to go before the national government was finally victorious and its authority unchallenged.

Of Siam, Mr Macdonald said that the Government had always been outspoken in its criticism of Communism. Siam was an extremely loyal supporter of UNO and had sent troops to fight in Korea. The Government was a very staunch friend of democratic countries of the Eastern and Western world. That position still held and nothing had shaken it.

SLOGGING FIGHT
Referring next to Malaya, Mr Macdonald said that the steady, painful, slogging fight against terrorism was going on and was bound to continue for a long time to come. The security forces were fighting a few thousands of armed guerrillas who were very skillful among tens of millions of trees. The jungles were ideal hiding places for them.

Slowly and painfully, but surely, the enemy was being worn down. It was significant, he said, that civilians were giving more information about terrorists and as a result of prompt action on such information more contacts were being made and considerable heavier casualties were being inflicted on the terrorists.

"But one can only report very, very slow progress," he added. The civilian population felt more secure than before and the campaign was going favourably for the security forces.

Political forces in Malaya were wholly against Communism.

Living Language

Why we say Apple-pie Order.

When French knights went out to combat they were armed cap-a-pie, or from head to foot. Anglicised the phrase became "cap-a-pie," and so, by corruption, "apple - pie," which has come to mean anything neatly set out and in perfect detail. The "apple-pie" had nothing to do with the above. This originates from the French word pile (folded), because the bed-sheets were so folded and tucked in that the victim couldn't get his legs down.

Junk Master Forfeits Everything

Military goods and strategic materials to the value of \$56,000 were confiscated by Mr Winter at Kowloon this morning together with a sailing junk in which the goods were found. The junk was estimated to be worth \$8,000.

The master of the vessel, Leung Shu, 52, was fined \$2,000 on two charges of attempting to export specified goods and attempting to export prohibited goods.

The seizure included 414 boxes of photographic printing paper, 27 boxes of aerial reconnaissance film, 20 sets of military-type field telephones, 50 coils of military-type field telephone wire, an outboard motor and nine 4-gallon tins of lubricating oil.

Revenue Insp. Millington said that the vessel was stopped by Revenue Insp. Saunders off Ching I Island yesterday. The master who had a clearance for Macao, was asked whether he had any prohibited goods. He denied at first that he had, and later took the party to the bow where they prised up two boards and found the photographic material in a cavity. The other goods were found in various parts of the junk. The manifest declared cargo to be nil.

Used Lamps To Lure Fish

Four bright lights shining in Shaikwan Bay, near Lyemun Pass, at 3.45 o'clock this morning attracted the Water Police to the scene. On arrival, the Police found Young Choi-shing, 48, and Ng Kam-mul, 45-year-old woman, in unlicensed sampans using the lamps to lure the fish.

Before Mr T. B. Low at the Marine Court this morning they were fined \$30 each for fishing with lights and for failing to take out licences for their sampans.

be very calm, very cool, everybody getting on with his job."

Asked about the blockade as to whether it should be lifted, Mr Macdonald replied, "I may want to say something, but I cannot."

Asked about the reactions of overseas Chinese in Malaya to the purge in Red China, Mr Macdonald replied that the Chinese in Malaya were extremely anxious that Communism in any shape or form should not come to Malaya.

Mr J. L. Murray, Public Relations Officer, attended the conference which lasted for 45 minutes.

At the outset Mr Macdonald explained that his visit was routine in order to see the Governor to get first-hand information on the situation in Hongkong and also for talks with General Mansergh and various high officials. He said he was glad to meet Governor Thomas E. Dewey and they would continue their exchange of views in Singapore toward the end of this week.

Mail Notices

Registered articles and parcel mails close one hour earlier than the ordinary mail times shown below:

THURSDAY, JULY 26

By Air
Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, 5 p.m.
via C.P.A.L.
By Surface
Macao, 8 a.m., 5 p.m., via a/s Hu
Men/Tok Shu, 8 a.m., 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 27

By Air
Canada, U.S.A., 8.30 a.m., via C.P.A.L.
Formosa, 10 a.m., via C.A.T.
Indo-China, France, French North
and West Africa, Great Britain, 10
a.m., via Air France.
Japan, 2 p.m., via P.O.A.S.
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan,
Middle East, Africa, Europe, 3 p.m.,
via B.O.A.C.
Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, 5 p.m.,
via B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 5 p.m., via H.K. Airways.
U.S. Eastern States, New Zealand,
via Q.E.A.

By Surface
Macao, 8 a.m., 5 p.m., via a/s Hu
Men/Tok Shu, 8 a.m., 5 p.m., via
China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m.,
train via Canton.

U.S.A., Canada, Central and South
America, 1 p.m., via a/s Edgar
Luckenbach.

Philippines, 2 p.m., via a/s
Toulouse.

Siam, 2 p.m., via a/s Szechuen.
Japan, 2 p.m., via a/s Nipponkai.
Formosa, 5 p.m., via a/s Wing
Sang.

Compromise To Be Accepted

(Contd from Page 1)

munist offer the most the Allies would have to undertake was a promise to discuss arrangements under which the whole foreign troops' problem would be considered later.

This probably meant that out of the cease-fire talks, or perhaps parallel with them, some understanding would be reached for negotiations to be held among interested Governments on the political issues of a permanent Korean settlement, the reports added.

Even assuming the proposal cleared the way for the Kaesong talks to go forward promptly, at least two other serious issues were said to remain:

1.—The selection of a demarcation line between the belligerent forces; and
2.—Arrangement of inspection measures to check the truce, once established, was not broken.

Diplomatic officials said that these two issues meant that it might still be days, or even weeks, before an actual cease-fire was achieved.—Reuter.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.
Programme Summary: 8.02, "Last for the Moderns" presented by John Waring (Studio); 8.30, "The Parade"; 9.00, London Promenade Orchestra; 9.15, "Dance from America" by Alvin Karpis (Recorded re-broadcast); 9.30, La Demie-Heure Francaise (Studio); 9.45, World News and Analysis (London Relay); 10.15, Studio Concert—Jan Hu (Tenor) with Piano accompaniment by Betty Davis; 10.30, "Southern Fantasy"; 10.45, "Thursday Serenade"; a programme of continuous music arranged by Betty Davis; 11.00, Weather Report; 11.15, "From the Editor's (Recorded Relay); 11.30, Interlude; 11.45, Relay of the South Test Match—England v South Africa (London Relay); 12.00, Book Talk by Ruth Henty (Studio); 12.15, "As the Opera" (Studio); 12.30, "As the Opera" (Studio); 12.45, "As the Opera" (Studio); 1.00, "As the Opera" (Studio); 1.15, "As the Opera" (Studio); 1.30, "As the Opera" (Studio); 1.45, "As the Opera" (Studio); 2.00, "As the Opera" (Studio); 2.15, "As the Opera" (Studio); 2.30, "As the Opera" (Studio); 2.45, "As the Opera" (Studio); 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